The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1003.

INSURANCE

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

3. BOMBAY FRIDAY JANUARY 4 1929 ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING

ndia
RVICE
OUTH
MAR-
VERY

Tons.
16,088
16,568
10,946
16,660
16,572
16,601
10,953
10,602
20,847
11,518
16,619
16,568
20,837
16,650
16,601
16,619

SAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Suoh Maru ..	6th Jan.	11th Jan.
Ha Maru ..	2nd ,,	13th ,,
Shei Maru ..	2nd ,,	16th ,,
Ina Maru ..	11th Jan.	24th ,,
Shio Maru ..	14th ,,	27th ,,
Shuo Maru ..	23rd ,,	6th Feb,

For particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books of firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About		
1929.		
4th Jan. 6 P.M.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
*6th ,,	Sydney Maru.	Straits & Japan,
*8th ,,	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
18th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th ,,	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
4th Jan.	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi,
5th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
7th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
9th ,,	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
9th ,,	Ellora ..	Mombassa only.
9th ,,	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa ailable for three months are now issued the East Africa Line of steamers. rn fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for ulars to the undersigned.

re will be sailings for Karachi on ys, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and ys, every week. The departure Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or s dependent upon the arrival of d English Mail.

ssengers for Karachi can only Thurs|Friday sailings when on is not required for passen- P. & O. Mail Steamer or engers to Busreh.

Rates of Freights and Pas- arranged with

NON MACKENZIE & CO., allard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	2 Jan.	6 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 ,,
*Muroran Maru..	5374	31 Dec.	13 ,,
*Yesaki Maru ..	4272	9 ,,	23 ,,
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 ,,
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 ,,	27 ,,
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 ,,	31 ,,
Hakusan Maru..	10400	....	@6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 ,,

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan	27 Jan.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 ,,	10 Feb.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	30 Jan.
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	13 Feb.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Sure Cure

for Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.

Rupee **ONE** only for a tin (32 pills)

The Atank Nigrah Pills

For particulars write to :—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1|2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please

FREE
THE INDIAN REVIEW

SPECIAL DECEMBER NUMBER
CONTENTS

THE COMING ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND
By Sir Valentine Chirol.
MERCANTILE MARINE
By The Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA
MEDITATION
By Mr. Graham Pole.
ORGANIC AND INORGANIC STATES
By Mr. Syed Shafaat Husain, B.A.
By Dr. Juliette Veillier.
INDIA AND THE BRITISH LABOUR PA[illegible]
By Mr. C. F. Andrews.
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By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
AKBAR'S HINDU OFFICERS
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ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON
By Prof. P. G. Abraham, B.A., (Oxon).
PHILOSOPHY OF INDIAN EDUCATION
By Prof. Vaswani.
THE SIX SYSTEMS OF PHILOSOPHY
By Mr. S. Suryanarayana Sastri, M.A
WORLD YOUTH PEACE CONGRESS
By Mr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, M.A.
THE AWAKENING OF THE SOUL
By Mumtaz Jahan Begum.
OUR COUNTRYMEN IN KENYA
By Mr. R. J. Udani.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS

These and other articles, notes and pictures, make this number particularly attractive. Another feature of this issue is the special attention paid to Books and Book reviews.

This number will be given free to the new subscribers of the "Review" who remit Rs. Five (if by cheque Rs. 5/4) and enrol themseves as subscribers for the new year. Please note that a large number of books on Politics, Education, Religion and Industry, Biographies and speeches and writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given away at Special concession rates to subscribers of the Indian Review. Book your order at once and ask also for our illustrated Catalogue of books.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

The next number or the New Year Number will also be the Congress Number and will contain portraits, addresses and proceedings of the Congress, the Liberal Federation and the various other gatherings of the season.

G. A. NATESAN & CO. Publishers, MADRAS.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured **Without Knife**, by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Ask for **Cocoanut Brand** only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.
PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,
Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **LIFE POLICIES**
Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **ENDOWMENT POLICIES**

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.
Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to :—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the the Premiums refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs. The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Margaon, BOMBAY.-10

An Unique Opportunity For Putting Advertisement in India's Best Paper

FORWARD

Send a remittance for Rs. 15 only to cover charges for 3 months of a one inch single column advertisement to appear once every week in Forward

BUSINESS DIRECTORY PAGE

Under a Suitable Heading
Post this Coupon To-day.

To The Advertising Manager, Forward. Date ----------

Sir,

We advise you to insert the following advertisement once a week in BUSINESS DIRECTORY of "FORWARD" at a charge of Re. 1/4/- per insertion for one year with the option of suspending the same after 3 months with two weeks previous notice.

We send herewith Rs. 15/- in advance. Yours faithfully,

Address

Copy of Advertisement.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper .....Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Young MEN and WOMEN, desirous of obtaining professional high class titles and diplomas through Home Study Courses. Particulars from Dr. Hari Prasad Gupta M.D. and Ph.D. (Homeo) Post Box 2032 Bombay.
A 1367.

WANTED—10 Clerks for Railway and other Departments. Apply with two annas Stamp to Manager SINCERO, Delhi.
A R1359.

WANTED—(I) A B. COM., with advanced Accounting and Auditing, Salary Rs. 75-10-150 p.m. (II) A B. COM., with Cotton Industry as special subject, salary Rs. 75-10-150 p.m. (III) GRADUATES with Honours in History and Economics, as Assistants to the heads of office departments, salary Rs. 60-10-150 p.m. (IV) GRADUATES in the office subordinate grade, Rs. 50-10-100 p.m. Please apply with copies of testimonials and references to the EMPLOYMENT OFFICER, Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad No. 2.
A 31583

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.
A 31374

BOOKS.

FACTS AND FALLACIES
ABOUT THE
BOMBAY LAND REVENUE SYSTEM
CRITICALLY EXPOUNDED BY
F. G. H. ANDERSON, M. A., of Balliol College, Oxford and late I. C. S., M. L. C., Bombay.

Demy 8vo Full Cloth 165 pages Rs. 2 8

OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.
also from the Printers.

THE SCOTTISH MISSION PRESS,
Post Box 58, POONA.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

READY TO LET on reasonable rents for High Class Hindu families only at Lamington Road near Imperial Cinema, close to tramway, Railway, and Bus Stations in buildings known as HANUMAN TERRACES convenient blocks, rooms, shops, garrages, fitted with Electric lights and sufficient convenience of water-pipes. Apply on premises between hours 9 and 10-30 a.m. to V. P. TOPRANI, constituted attorney of Mulji Lakhmidas, receiver in High Court suit No. 1271 of 1926.
1348

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31573

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTIONS 1929.

SYMBOLS—REPRESENTATIVES OF FIRMS OR COMPANIES—PERSONATIONS.

THE COPPER BLOCKS of symbols to be used at the General Ward Elections will be issued by the Election Officer to those of the intending candidates who have had them reserved. Candidates, who have not done so should please apply in writing for the issue of the blocks. The block will be lent to each candidate for a couple of days only on payment of Rs. 4 of which Rs. 3 will be refunded on return of the block after the above period.

Each of the ballot boxes used on the Polling Day will bear two labels, one showing the candidate's symbol and the other his name in four languages, so as to be easily identified by voters.

Any Firm or Company desiring an alteration of the name of its representative as entered in the Election Roll, or to insert the name of such representative in case it does not appear in the Roll, should communicate such name to the Assessor and Collector before 5 P.M. (B. T.) on the Election Day, viz., the 22nd January, 1929. In the absence of such communication, the representative concerned will not be allowed to vote on the Polling Day unless he produces a General Power of Attorney from the Firm or Company.

The attention of candidates and voters is invited to Sections 171-B, 171C, 171-D, 171-E, and 171-F, of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860) as amended by the Indian Elections Offences and Inquiries Act (XXXIX of 1920).

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1929.
31585

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

OFFERS ARE HEREBY INVITED by Mr. Herbert V. Lee and Mr. Moolji Haridas, Joint Liquidators of the above Company for the purchase of a number of decrees obtained by the Company for arrears of calls in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and the Bombay Small Causes Court which the Liquidators intend to sell off. Particulars of the decrees and the conditions of sale relating thereto as also the form of offers may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom all offers are to be sent at the undermentioned address on or before the 22nd day of January 1929.

Dated this 4th day of January 1929.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for the Liquidators,
13-19, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay.
31580

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULLA HAJI CASSUM MAHOMED UMAR TAR MAHOMED, both of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants and Pragji Jivan also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the Executors of the Will of Tar Mahomed Haji Ali Mahomed deceased have contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 381, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date of the publication hereof; otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground of the Bombay Improvement Trust together with the stable, chawl, and outhouses standing thereon situate at Haines Road on the East Agripada South Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust and known as Plot No. 2, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to the Lease 6308 but according to the City Survey Register 6288 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. A|3485, B|3485, C|3485, IA|3485, IAb|3485, IAa|3486 1|3487 and IB3487 and Cadastral Survey No. 1843, Byculla Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 1 of the Bombay Improvement Trust leased to Mrs. E. Hiscocks, on or towards the West by Milk Street, on or towards the North partly by Plot No. 3 of the Bombay Improvement Trust leased to Pestonji Dadabhoy Padsha and partly by the aforesaid Plot No. 1 of the Bombay Improvement Trust and on or towards the South by Tank Pakhadi Street, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4354 (1), 4354 (2), 4354 (2a) and 4354 (3) and Street Nos. 3, 3A, 3AA, and 3B and are now in the occupation of Byramji Hormasji Kabir and another as sub-lessees.

Dated 2nd January, 1929.
SUKTHANKAR & GUPTE,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
31587

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE AND BUSINESS CARRIED ON OF STATIONERY AND GENERAL PROVISIONS SHOP AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, MUGHBHAT LANE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2144 of 1928 (Sitaram vs. Purshottam) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on THURSDAY, the 10th inst. at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction in one lot.

The stock-in-trade of stationery and general provisions shop and business carried on in the name of Messrs. P. R. Karkare & Sons, at Girgaum Back Road, Mughbhat Lane.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT WALKESHWAR ROAD OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT GATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi, Mody, Ranchoddas and Company, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Shamji Girdhar, Tribhowandas Girdhar and Dayalji Girdhar and on account and at the risk of Damoder Ruttonsi the mortgagor, in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved under the Indenture of Transfer of mortgage dated the 13th day of March 1928, from Dayabhai Chhaganlal and another to Shamji Girdhar, Tribhowandas Girdhar and Dayalji Girdhar the following immoveable property situate at Walkeshwar Road will be put up for sale by public auction on the premises by Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., Auctioneers, on THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 4th day of January 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Western side of Malabar Hill Road, now called Walkeshwar Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,500 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 156, New Survey No. 11|7288 and 7289 and Cadastral Survey No. 261 of Malabar Hill and Cumbhalla Hill Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2491 (1A and 1) and Street Nos. 453A and 453 to 463.

The property is more particularly described in the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copy of which can be had from the auctioneers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale enquiries should be made at the office of Messrs. Malvi, Mody, Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at 41 Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MODY STREET AND DWARKADAS LANE, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1968 of 1927.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED....Plaintiffs.

vs.

MULJI HARIDAS & others..Defendants.

By order of Messrs. A. D. Logan and H. V. Lee, Joint Receivers in the above Suit, in exercise of the Powers granted to them by the Consent Decree passed in the said suit on the 11th June, 1928, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will, sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises, the under mentioned immoveables property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the messuages and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Mody Street (formerly also known as Modykhana Street) and Dwarkadas Lane within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 495 four hundred and ninety five square yards or thereabouts (according to the Cadastral Survey 484 square yards) bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1280 of the Fort Division, the Buildings whereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A Nos. 2083 and 2605, Street Nos. 230, 232, 234 and 236, Mody Street and 60, Dwarkadas Lane.

The property is more particularly described in the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copy of which can be had from the auctioneers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferriera and Divan, Attorneys for the Joint Receivers at their office, 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

PRESENTS

OUTWARD BOUND

A Comedy Drama in 3 Acts.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Direction—MADAN THEATRES LTD.
Management—J. F. MADAN & CO.,
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE NERVOUS WRECK

STARRING
AL CHRISTIE—in His Greatest Comedy Hit.

Your Nerves are Jumpy—
If you Crab at the Family and kick the Cat—
You Lie Awake at Night and See Things—
Your Dinner Lies like Lead in your "TUMMY".
YOU NEED SOME LAUGH TONIC
THE NERVOUS WRECK IS A SURE CURE FOR WHAT AILS YOU.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

If you're dull and feeling blue, grouchy—don't know what to do, come and see

BEBE DANIELS
IN
STRANDED IN PARIS

"OUI, Mamselle, it ees what you call heem, a WOW",

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CINEMA FILM NAMED "MAHA SUNDER" WITH ITS ACCESSORIES AND THE DRESSES USED THEREIN AT THE STUDIO OF THE EXCELSIOR FILM CO., OPP. CHHAKTI WADI, TARDEO.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 923 of 1928.

Fatma Begaum ... Plaintiff.
vs.
Vazir Haji ... Defendant.

Under instructions from Messrs. Purnanand, Clubwalla and Jasubhoy, Attorneys for Mr. Vazir Haji, the defendant abovenamed, pursuant to the Consent Orders made on the 27th April 1928, 19th July 1928 and 11th October 1928, respectively, in the above suit and with the consent of the parties in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th JANUARY 1929, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Studio of the Excelsior Film Co. of the defendant abovenamed, opp. Chhakti Wadi, Tardeo, the Cinema Film named "MAHA SUNDER" with its accessories and the dresses used therein in one lot being the property of the late Excelsior Fatma Film Co.

DESCRIPTION.

(1) About 175 loose pieces or rolls of Negative about 10450 feet.
(2) About 175 loose pieces or rolls of one Positive Copy about 10500 feet.
(3) About 22 glass plates of Negatives for photo prints.
(4) One big poster frame.
(5) About 1,000 posters

and

One lot various kinds of dress
For further particulars and cond
of sale, please apply to Messrs.
nand Clubwalla and Jasubh
torneys for the Defendant, at
office at 77, Medows Street,
Bombay, or to the undersigned

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Auc

Bank

Under the
ported by t
(Registered un
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Capital Called-
Reserve Fund
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sana, Surat,
Patan, Sidhpu
Kadi and Ka
Sir Lalubha
(Chairman)
Raj Ratna
bhakti (Na
Sheth Durga
kari (Mul
Bhaskarrao
Maganlal H
(Agent,) T
Baroda.
R. B. Govi
Dewan, B
CURRE
Interest
Rs. 300 to
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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Following a sharp decline of 42 points in New York, futures, the local market opened at Rs. 356/12 for Broach A/M, and fluctuated both ways within a narrow range. Liverpool opened steady at a decline of 15 points and prices improved to Rs. 358/-. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M	357/6
Oomra D/J.	319
Oomra March	321
Bengal D/J	273
Bengal March	278/8

SEWRI COTTON MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 3.

The forward market ruled weak on account of absence of buying. Ready cotton was in good enquiry. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 355-8.
Oomra D.-J. 318.
Oomra March 320.
Bengal D.-J. 274.
Bengal March 279-8.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Bengal D/J	273
Bengal March	278
Brouch A/M	356
Oomra D/J	319
Oomra March	321

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	286	281	273	266
Sind	288	283	275	268
Punjab	283	278	270	263
Rajputana	286	281	273	266
Oomra No 3	330	325	319	309 —
C. P. No 1	348	343	337	327 —
C. P. No 2	339	334	328	318 —
Khandesh	—	—	304	294 —

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

100 Bombay Co Akot 312
100 Colaba Land Mill Khamjaon 320
100 Do Akot 323
100 Do Pandhurpur 321
100 Do Nandura 314
100 Currimbhai Mill Comptah 319½
100 Do Tirupur 401
100 Forbes & Co Dhulia 257
100 Do Malkapur 288

WORLD COTTON PRICES IN JANUARY

INSTRUCTIVE COTTON FORECAST

DO NOT MISS YOUR COPY TO-MORROW

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

200 Do Amraoti 324
100 Elphistone Mill Comptah 346
100 P. Crystal & Co Verahul 195
100 E. D. Sassoon & Co Upland 355
100 Japan T & Co C. P. No 2 312
100 E Spinner & Co Khandesh 255
100 G. G. Kesha & Co Khamgaon 310
100 Do Akola 313

MESSRS. BRUEL & CO. ON COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 3.

The sharp decline registered in New York yesterday was not in accordance with general expectations and should tend to check the bullish sentiment prevailing in the Bazaar. We adhere to our opinion that higher prices cannot be justified in view of conditions as they exist in our market and so long as cotton remains so difficult to move, we must continue to recommend hedge sales against holdings.

COTTON FUNDAMENTALLY STRONG

Bombay, Jan. 3.

"There can be little doubt that the consumption of cotton and cotton products is increasing, particularly in the industries, and even if there has been a tendency in some quarters to over-estimate this season's probable distribution, cotton is very evidently in a fundamentally strong position. The reactions of higher prices on its distribution will, of course, be carefully watched, but based on present prospects a substantial reduction in the world's carry-over seems almost inevitable, while there can be certainly no assurance of a surplus or even an adequate crop for next season. In a general way the uncertainty of future supply is bound to figure into this season's price calculations when the relation of demand to supply seems to be so delicately balanced."—("Commerce and Finance.")

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Castorseeds—Delivery May Opening Rs. 50-6-6, Highest Rs. 51, Lowest Rs. 50-6, Closing Rs. 50-12.

Cottonseeds—Delivery January Opening Rs. 4-11-7 1|2, Highest Rs. 4-11-10 1|2, Lowest nil, Closing Rs. 4-11-9.

Cottonseeds—Delivery May Opening Rs. 4-13-4 1|2, Highest nil, Lowest nil, Closing Rs. 4-13-4 1|2.

Groundnut Seeds—Delivery February Opening Rs. 54-4-6, Highest Rs. 54-8-6, Lowest Rs. 54-3-6, Closing Rs. 54-6-6.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 3.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 11/32 Jan.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T. T. 275
Banks Selling T.T. 274 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 273 1/2
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 126.
Banks Buying 60 days 123.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137 1/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 175 1/2

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155/8

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 1/4 2nd inst
Shanghai/London 2/7-3/8 3rd inst.
London/Japan 1/10 11/16 2nd inst
London/Paris 124.10 2nd inst
London/Belgium 34.885 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25,18 1/2 2nd inst
London/Italy 92.65 2nd inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold 2nd inst £4-4-11-1/4 29th ulto £4-4-11 1/2
Silver London Ready 2nd inst 26 5/16 29th ulto 26 3/8
Silver London Forward 2nd inst 26 3/8 29th ulto 26 7/16
Silver New York Ready 2nd inst 57 7/16 29th ulto 57 5/8
London Discounts 3 Mos 2nd inst 4 5/16 p.c.; 29th ulto 4 5/16 p.c.;
London Discounts 6 Mos 2nd inst 4 3/8 p.c.; 29th ulto 4 3/8 p.c.;
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent Bank of England Rate 4 1/8 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1/2 p.c. mos 5-1/2 p.c. 6 mos 5-1/4 p.c. 12 mos. 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

COVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 3.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/4/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/10
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 92/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/4
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/8
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/-
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103/13
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/2
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/2
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81/12.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 100/12.
Forward Rates 18th January sett:—3-1/2 p.c. Rupee paper Rs. 72/40 1945/55 Rs. 103/12/6
Tone of Market:—Rasier.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

The Market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/4/6 per cwt F. B. H.
S. S. Canara Rs. 8/3/6 per cwt F. B. H.
S. S. Haijan Maru Rs 8/3/6 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment. December Rs. 8/3/3 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8/5/3 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 8/6/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Wheat	1,923	Cwts.
Linseed	8,884	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	515	"
Gingellyseeds	18,014	"
Poppyseed	30	"
Groundnuts	140,108	"
Castorseed	3,255	"
Rice	5,323	"
Myrabollans	8,460	"
Cottonseed	76,253	"
Mowraseed	150	"
Gram	6,654	"
Joowar	3,209	"
Maize	370	"
Barley	799	"
Bajree	9,691	"
Coal	289	Tons

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION

Developing Consumption Figures

GARSIDE ON CARRY-OVER

In the following weekly cotton market report, issued on the 2nd inst., Messrs. Langley & Co., discuss the consumption possibilities for the season 1928-29:—

AMERICANS.

Our last report was dated 17th December since which time markets, although maintaining a firm undertone, have been dull and uninteresting, with values in New York net over the period higher by about 10 points.

Following fears of 25 Cents with a possible 13 millions at the end of June and 15 Cents with a possible 15 or even 16 millions in September, there is something of anti-climax in the quiet establishment at the end of the year of 20 Cents as the reflection of 14,373,000, a figure 82,000 bales higher than the first Government estimate of August, when the January contract closed at 19.98. With the rejection by the Trade of that first official estimate a prophet indeed went without honour in his own country as at no time during the remainder of the season had the U. S. Government to vary their original figure by more than two per cent.

With supply assured, consumption is the factor on which attention will be concentrated in the new year and in view of the importance of the position in America itself as an index for the rest of the world we reprint in tabular form figures given in our last report:—

	Excess of sales over production.	Stocks of finished goods. Decrease over month.
August	12.7 p.c.	4.6 p.c.
September	52.6 p.c.	5.5 p.c.
October	41.1 p.c.	5.4 p.c.
November	9.7 p.c.	1.5 p.c.
	Cotton Consumption.	
August	527	
September	492	
October	619	
November	611	

It might be argued that the appreciabl decline from 41.1 p.c. to 9.7 p.c. in the excess of sales over production might be the reflection of the higher price level for the raw material but we are more inclined to the view that, the impossibility of a continuance of an excess of sales over production being obvious, the adjustment in the relationship between sales and production is due to a speeding up of the latter. After the very depressed period for Textiles form January to July of last year the improvement during the second half of the year looks to us to be sufficiently progressive to suggest a continuance into the new year. Our Liverpool Agents pass on to us by mail Garside's estimate of a final consumption for the season of 15 millions, excluding linters, on the basis of which Garside estimates that the world's carryover at the end of July should be 4,694,000 against their figure of 5,121,000 last year and an average of 5,450,000 for the last four years—a definitely constructive basis for the market even from 20 Cents should December and January figures tend to bear out the probable accuracy of the forecast.

The collective foresight of a market as broad as cotton being considerable attention is already being directed towards the possible effect which any advance from the 20 Cent level might have on the acreage for next season. One of the arguments against a constructive policy during the last few months has been the weak spot basis in the South and the freedom with which the South let its cotton go on the rise to 20 Cents. Satisfaction the price level undoubtedly played a part in this selling but we are also inclined to think the South never fully recovered from the fright it had during the September decline and was thankful for the opportunity of selling on basis 2 Cents or more higher than that offered in mid-September.

A large acreage will be planted by last year during and after the planting time prices advanced from 20 to 22-1/2 Cents in spite of, in April, an anticipated acreage increase of 15 p.c. The actual acreage figure will not be known until July and until then weather as much as or more than acreage will be the controlling factor.

January is frequently a month of minor recessions and on such as occurs we advise purchases..

BOMBAY.

Net over the period prices are higher by about 2 rupees.

In spite of shipments totalling 6,33,392 bales against 2,92,004 last year, stocks amount to 8,21,592 against 5,10,236 last year and it is difficult to view with equanimity progressive accumulation during the first two or three months of this year. Eventually, we are of the opinion that there must be an appreciable broadening in the export demand for Indians but until this develops we favour the Liverpool market for purchases and the local market for sales.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd).

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

London Ready 26-5.
London Forward 26-6.
America Cent 57-6.
China Opening 2-7-6, Closing 2-7-6.
Ready 59-7.
Mangsor Opening 58-15, Highest 59-2, Lowest 58-15, 6 p.m. 59-1.
Poash Opening 59-6, Highest 59-8, Lowest 59-5, 6 p.m. 59-7.
Tejimandi 0-9-0.
Magh Opening 59-10, Highest 59-12, Lowest 59-8, 6 p.m. 59-11.
Tejimandi 1.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Ready 21-4.
Poash 21-5-3.
Magh 21-5-6.
National City 21-7-6.
N. Manordass 21-6-6.
N. Motilal 21-4-9.

Tone of Silver Quite.
Continent sold. Iscallaneus buyers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 2.

Mar. close at s.9|0 3|8d.
May „ at s.9|1 1|4d.
July „ at s.9|3d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 116 3|8 cents.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 2.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, qualityt), Spot 18-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-3/8 p.c
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-3/8 p.c
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 2.

Copper, English Best Selected	£76-5/8
Copper Brasiers	£86
Yellow Metal	£68-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-7/8
China's Prime, 24 gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, Straits Ingots	£225-1/4

WEEKLY BULLIOIN REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report dated 2nd January:

Our Silver market registers a net decline of 7 annas since we wrote our last Review. In the early part of the week prices remained steady on better Foreign advices but later gradually declined on long-liquidation and on selling by option-dealers, Commission Houses and the prominent Calcutta operator in consequence of accumulated stock and decrease in the daily off-take combined with easiness in the Shanghai Exchange. Owing to settlement week Shroffs and Commission Houses are liquidating their purchases and due to tightness in the money market, the difference between the first and the second settlement has further widened to seven annas. On the whole prices have declined more from absence of support than any important large selling. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 59-12 for the first settlement on the 27th ultimo and the lowest Rs. 59-4 yesterday, the range for the week being Re. 0-8. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1|8 lower. The highest price was 2-7 1|2 on the 28th ultimo and the lowest 2-7 7|16 on the 29th ultimo.

The London price is 0 1|16 lower. The market was quite and steady with small business passing. Owing to Christmas holidays there was no special feature to report. The New York price is 57 3|8 cents i.e., 0 1|4 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 1|2 cents on the 26th ultimo and the lowest 57 3|8 cents on the 28th ultimo.

The prices for Gold are slightly lower owing to settlement week. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-4-6 for ready, Rs. 21-4-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-5-3 for the second settlement, London [illegible] remains unchange at £4-4-11-1|2.

The market has evinced an easier tone this week owing to lack of support from Shroffs and Commission Houses together with selling pressure from Calcutta operators and the bearish sentiment prevailing in the local market. Looking to steadiness of the Foreign markets continue to prefer purchases contracts on all set backs.

LONDON RUBBER

London

Smoked Sheet, Standard [illegible] Spot -/8-1

AND MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.
(10) Rs. 14 20/10.
Mining (10) 12.
ent (100) 120
ent O (250) 352/8
nt O. (250) D. O. (100)
ement (10), 14/10
ment (100) xd. 97
Cement (100) 7 p.c. 170
(10) 27.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.
Patti (100) 8 p.c. 136
oad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c.
Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c.
Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
(100) 5 p.c. 90.
pur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97
rkana (100) 5 p.c 91.
ndra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
mensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
hora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
a Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
lkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
d Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 705/12.
er Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.
(475) 10, 175.
vey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100
kart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 485.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.
medabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
hra Valley O (100) 4 p.c. x.d. 590.
hra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 695.
bay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8 153/12.
bay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69
hi Electricity (100) 7-1|2 p.c. 139
Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 880. 1148/15. 121/4.
Power P. (1,000) 940 1,140.
er O. (100) 508/12
Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
lectric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20
d.
(500) Rs. 70, 900.
fussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.
ince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 528

OILS AND CAKES.
Oil Mills Company, Limited.)

Bombay, Jan. 3.
Ex Godown, Bombay.)
Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 611
Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 540 per
Cake Ready Rs. 140 per ton.
nke Ready Rs. 55 per ton.

NDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan 3.
4-5/16 per cent.
5/8 per cent.
ngland Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
5 1/2 per cent.
h 5-1/2 per cent.
nths 5-1/4 per cent.
s 5-1/4 per cent.
nths 4-1/4 per cent.
ank rate 7 per cent.

AR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 2.
ine White, Dutch Standard C. & F. Calcutta.—
per cwt 12/6
per cwt 12/4-1/2
mbay.—
per cwt 12/7-1/4
arachi.—
per cwt 12/8

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 2nd inst:—

January Highest 20.28 (at the opening) lowest 19.17 (at the close).

Market declined on long liquidation and short selling.

Southern delivery new contract at New York closed 19.03.

Maude & Winslow:—"Do not expect decline will proceed much further, expect gradual advance."

Reuter:—"Market is weak on liquidation, influenced by an unfavourable spot demand and a disappointing attitude of spinners."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co: "The decline was caused by Liverpool tenders, but don't think there is much risk in present prices."

(2) Messrs Hornby Hemelryk and Co: "Market influenced by heavy liquidation. January may decline somewhat further."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 2nd inst. as under:—

"May ease further. Eventually high-

Thomas Smith and Co. have the following cable from their riends:—

long liquidation. Trade holdsis easier; heavy Southern sel-

EW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 2.

	19.71—.47
	19.78—.42
	19.76—.42
	19.45—.42
	19.17—.40
Southern Delivery	19.03—
	19.10—
Spot	20.10—.45

W ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 2.

	19.06—.49
	19.08—.49
Spot	18.86—.50

NEW YORK.

k. 11 a.m. (As known in t closing time).

	20.15
	20.20
	20.15
k. Noon Call.	
	20.07
	20.11
	20.09
9.30 a.m.	
	19.55
	19.55

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 2.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	46,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	31,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 2.

	Opening	Closing
January	10.36	10.27—.05
February		10.29—.04
March	10.43	10.35—.06
April		10.37—.08
May	10.46	10.40—.02
June		10.37—.01
July	10.44	10.37—.02
August		10.30—.02
September		10.24—.01
October	10.22	10.18—
November		10.13—
December		10.12—
January		10.11—
Middling Spot		10.59—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 2.

	Bales.
les at Liverpool	4,000
les on Speculation	100
les of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 2

inde, Ffuly Good	7.40
inde, Fine	7.65
inde, Superfine	7.90
engal, Good	7.15
engal, Fully Good	7.40
engal, Fine	7.65
omra, Good	7.70
mra, Fully Good	8.05
mra, Fine	8.35
oach, Fully Good	8.80
oach, Fine	9 10
Broach, Superfine	9.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 2.

uary	18.60—.12
February	18.60—.12
March	18.87—.10
April	18.87—.10
May	18.99—.08
June	18.95—.08
July	19.05—.07
August	19.05—.07
September	19.05—.07
October	18.95—.07
mber	18.95—.03
	18.95—.03
F.G.F., Spot	19.35—.10

K DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 2.

484.68

PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 2.

on.—
Feb. £9/0/0
n.—
Feb. £17/15/0
Feb. £16/10/0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh	13,434	105,341	109,547
Central India	8,155	47,552	69519
Barsi and Nagar	5,140	56,099	91,138
Hyderabad-Gaorani	3,130	17,936	33,001
Berar	18,184	275278	258,452
Central Provinces	12,205	135,803	97,204
Total Oomras	60,278	638,009	659,261
Dholera	744	17,844	33,173
N. W. Provinces	732	49,752	57,831
Rajputana	1,819	9,111	12,193
Sind-Punjab	1,848	16,033	53,980
Broach	...	3,167	2,567
Coompta & Dharwar	630	7,857	3,126
Westerns-Northerns	161	6,457	3,039
Cocoanada	...	1	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	2,979	7,025
Persian	...	496	2,921
American	...	1,935	19,453
Egyptian and African	719	15,946	8,642
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	10	64
Total	66,931	769,597	864,016

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last st Sept to 27th Dec. year
Europe	1,893	234,363	143,049
Japan & China	12,873	392,582	140,987
Coast Ports	197	6,447	7,968
Up-country by Rail	...	39,280	27,092
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	44,385	41,213
Total	14,963	717,057	360,309

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

	New Ready	Red leafy New ready	Average
Bengal Superfine	300	...	
Bengal Fine	290	...	
Bengal F. G.	285	...	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	290	...	
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	285	...	
Wardha-Hingt Fine	330	325	
Nagpur Fine	330	325	
Yeotinal Fine	325	320	
Arvi Fine	325	320	
Amraoti Fine	320	310	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	315	295	
Mulkapur Fine	310	295	
Khandesh Fine	...	275	
Muthia Fine	...	...	
Muthia F. G.	...	...	
Nanded/Purna F. G. G. S.	...	...	
Purna F. G. G. S.	...	...	
Parbhani/Sailu F. G. G. S.	...	...	
Indore/Ujjain Fine	...	...	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	...	...	
Surat Fine	...	...	
Broach Fine	...	...	
		Old	
Broach F. G.	...	...	
Westerns M. G.	...	320	
Cambodia	...	370	
Miraj/Sangli	...	360	
Compta Good	...	360	
Jinja	...	580	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date	2-1-29 6998000	6154000
" Yesterday	do 46000	6000
Exports to date	do 4793000	3989000
Stock at Ports	28-12-28 2397000	259000
" Interior Towns	do 1256000	1330000
" Liverpool	28-12-28 911000	870000
Visible Supply	28-12-28 5926000	6072000
Quantity in Sight	do 11176000	10292000

EMPIRE COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 2.

January	10.15—.04
May	10.39—.05

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 2.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb. Cargoes. Shipment sellers January 42/3

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.— Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 42/6

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.— Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 45/9

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi Parcels.— No offerings.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 2.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.— Shipment Nominal Dec/Jan. £19/12/6

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.— Shipment hull paid Dec/Jan. £15/6/3

Linseed, Bombay, ton.— Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £18/17/6

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 2.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	26-5/16
Forward	26 3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 2.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 2.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£114
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£52-1/2
Eastern Bank	£6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£90-1/8
Conversion Loan	£79-3/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£101-1/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£53-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£70-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£76-1/4
Consols	£56-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101
[illegible] p.c.	[illegible]

LLOYD BARRAGE WORKS

—:o:—

A QUARTERLY SURVEY

The following is a brief account of the progress of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Coinstruction Scheme during the quarter ending 30th September 1928.

BARRAGE WORKS.

Additions and alterations to the new Hindu cremation ground at Sukkur undertaken at the request of the Panchayat were completed and the 'masan' and its subsidiary buildings were finally handed over to the Panchayat on the 6th August.

On the right bank six road bridge arches of the North Western Perennial Canal and four road bridge arches of the Dadu Canal were completed together with their spandrel walls. Similarly 13 inner gate bridge arches with spandrel walls and four outer gate bridge arches of the Central Rice Canal and six inner gate bridge arches with spandrel walls of the North Western Perennial Canal were completed together with the fixing of permanent bollards. On the left bank the superstructure of the Head Regulator of the Khairpur Feeder West and the adjoining connecting wall were raised, while the arching of the road bridge was completed.

On completion of the 1927-28 season's work according to the programme, the cofferdams were removed and the piles separated and straightened. Cofferdams for the next season's work were started on both banks and 173 piles were driven.

On the left bank the piers of the Barrage were raised to the springing level of the road bridge arches. Good progress was made with the construction of the downstream guide bank on the right bank.

Two electric loco cranes, one on each bank, were erected and put into commission. The air compressor and pneumatic tools were used as required in the workshops and ship-building yard. The mortar mills on both banks were kept busy as required.

Large quantities of stone required for the Barrage and regulators and for lime burning were quarried. The demands for rubble and lime stone for burning were fully met and large reserves accumulated at all quarries to meet urgent demands. The erection of compressors at Sukkur and Rohri quarries and the crushing, elevating and screening plant at Sukkur and Kohistan quarries were completed.

Kilns of the continuous and intermittent type for the manufacture of fat and hydraulic lime were fully employed and the lime manufactured was used in preparing hydraulic lime mortar for the regulators and the Barrage scouring sluices and piers.

RIGHT BANK WORKS.

The total quantity of earth-work done in the North Western Circle till the end of September was 47.45 crores cubic feet for main canals, branches and distributaries and an approximate total amount of 51.84 crores cubic feet remains to be done to complete the work.

The total quantity of earth-work done in the Western Circle till the end of September was 39.72 crores cubic feet for main canals, branches and distributaries and an approximate total amount of 60.28 crores cubic feet remains to be done to complete the work.

The work in the North Western Circle consisted of the lining out, levelling and check levelling of distributaries ex: the Warah Branch, demarcating centre and boundary lines of the Mirokhan distributary, taking and plotting cross sections of the banks of the Warah Branch at every 1000 feet and the preparation of designs of distributaries and minors ex. the Warah, Ratodero Shahdadkot and Khirtar Branches.

The building at Kubo Saidkhan were completed and those at Usda and Bago Dero were in progress. Good progress was made with the construction of regulators and bridges.

In the Western Circle plans and estimates for works in connection with the diversion of the waters of the Gaj Nai were sanctioned and arrangements were made to put the work in hand. The alignment of the new cut ex: the Suk Nai was demarcated on the ground. A fresh project for the Flood Protective Bund was prepared, and the alignment of the Bund where it passes along the irrigation boundary of the Rice Canals Division and the Southern Dadu Canal Division was settled. Detailed surveys of the Kur Akhtar Bank which will be utilised as part of the containing bank were made.

The intermediate and tail regulators on the Rice and Dadu Canals and the Johi Branch and the fall regulator on the Rice Canal and a number of steel and masonary bridges were taken in hand.

LEFT BANK WORKS.

The total quantity of earth-work done in the Rohri Canal Circle till the end of September was 59.62 crores cubic feet for main canals, branches and distributaries, leaving an approximate total amount of 177.38 crores cubic feet to be done to complete the work.

The total quantity of earth-work done in the Eastern Nara Circle (including the Eastern Nara Cut) till the end of September was 37.76 crores cubic feet for main canals, branches and distributaries, leaving an approximate total amount of 22.04 crores cubic feet to be done to complete the work.

Surveys of distributaries and minors in a length of four miles in the Rohri Canal No. III Division and of minor 3 left (a) ex: the Rohri Canal, Tando Adam Branch and distributaries ex: the Alibahar and Hala Branches in a length of 29 miles in the Rohri Canal No. IV Division were completed.

The building under construction in the Rohri Canal Circle were completed and the construction of regulators, falls and masonry bridges was taken in hand.

Good progress was made with the preparation of the project for remodelling the Jamrao Canal, the excavation of cut No. 10 of the Eastern Nara, the Flood Discharge Banks from Makki Weir to Thar Weir. The earth-work of the Khipro Canal was completed with the exception of a mile and a half at the head and a few gaps due to karia crossings. Good progress was made with the distributaries in the 2nd mile of the Thar Canal and the 7th mile of the Chhor Wah and also with the distributaries ex: the Khipro Canal and Samarjo Branch.

The buildings under construction in the Eastern Nara Circle and the regulator at the 3rd mile of the Khipro Canal were completed. Good progress was made with the construction of masonry village and road bridges.

GENERAL.

The miscellaneous work consisted of the acquisition of land, preparing service roads, planting trees along canals, fixing of distance stones, sub-soil water level observations and the weekly discharge observations.

The total quantity of earth-work done on the whole project to end of September is 184.56 crores cubic feet, and the total quantity that remains to be done according to the working estimates is approximately 371.54 crores cubic feet. The work done is equivalent to the excavation of a channel 175 miles long, 200 feet wide and 10 feet deep.

The shaking of the soil by firing blasting charges has been tried as an experimental measure in the Khirtar Branch where the soil was particularly hard. This measure proved successful in increasing the output of the excavators in this section.

The total expenditure incurred on the project upto the end of September is approximately Rs. 7.87 crores.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Bombay Humanitarian League and Pashu Rakshak Mandal have conveyed their sense of gratification for H. H. the Aga Khan's "outspoken advice regarding Kurbani of cows by Muslims which if followed will cement Hindu-Muslim unity, and pave the way for economic and political emancipation."

Nagpur.—At the meeting of the Central Provinces Legislative Council commencing on the 17th instant the following official Bills will be taken up:—(1) Settlement Bill; (2) Opium Smoking Bill; (3) Primary Education Second Amendment Bill; (4) State Aid to Industries Bill; (5) Courts and Wards Bill and Children's Act Amendment Bill. There are many non-official Bills to be introduced.—A. P.

Lahore.—The Punjab Government has sanctioned the grant of two squares land to the heirs and dependents of the head constable Chanan Singh who met with his death in trying to effect the capture of the assassins of Mr. J. P. Saunders on December 17.—A. P.

Madras.—The police are making investigations with regard to the daring theft at the residence of the Bishop of Madras of articles valued at Rs. 400 belonging to the Metropolitan of India and Mrs. Davies of Agra who are here in connection with the Conference of the Indian Christian Council and are the guests of the Bishop.—A. P.

COTTON MARKET

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Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

4 **BUREAU REPORTS** till 8-11-28 and **GINNING REPORT** were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place **WHOLE LIFE HISTORY** is predicted by examining **PALM.**

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MILL OPERATIVES GROW DESPERATE

—:o:—

MR. S, A. DANGE ASSAULTED

Not a day passes without some kind of incident or other in the mill area for the past few days. On Thursday Mr. S. A. Dange, one of the Labour leaders, was the victim of an assault by a crowd of about a hundred men, but, fortunately, he managed to outwit the assailants and escaped without any injury. It appeared that while Mr. Dange was going from the Girni Kamdar Union Office at about 8 a.m. on Thursday, he was surrounded by a big crowd. Mr. Dange thought that they were strikers with their usual complaints against the mill management. But he was surprised when they tried to assault him. Mr. Dange ran for his life and took refuge in a Hindu hotel, and his assailants dispersed in a few minutes. Mr. Dange suspects that the assault was arranged by his rivals who are at loggerhead with the Labour leaders.

INQUIRY INTO HAWKER'S MURDER

—:o:—

JURY'S VERDICT

"We, as peace-loving and loyal subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor, make a strong and respectful appeal to Government to adopt stern measures against the action of the strikers who are intmidating and thereby attempting to restrain other persons from following their legitimate occupation. If the rowdy element is not severely restrained in time, we are afraid that they will spread a reign of terror in Bombay."

With the above rider on Thursday morning the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death caused by the blows inflicted by some strikers, when an inquest was held touching the death of Rahman Vazir, a hawker in kerosine oil, who had succumbed to his injuries on the way to the hospital on Wednesday morning, under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Rabia, the deceased's widow, stated that the deceased left home at 8 a.m., and she heard that he was killed at 10 a.m. The deceased complained to her a day previous that the strikers of the Standard Oil Company threatened to take his life if he went for hawking kerosine oil of the Company.

EYE-WITNESSES' DEPOSITION.

Yakub Mohmed, the driver of the oil-cart, who had accompanied the deceased, said that near Kalachowki he went to deliver a gallon of kerosine oil on the second floor of a house. On his return he found the deceased lying unconscious.

Pandurang Babula and Ragunath Gangaram, two eye-witnesses describing the assault, said about ten persons surrounded the deceased and asked him as to why he was working while the others were on strike. "We are not fools to go on strike" they said, and assaulted him. When the deceased fell down the assailants ran away.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to rupture of the spleen which was slightly enlarged.

The jury returned a verdict of death as above.

QUEEN'S ROAD TRAGEDY

—:o:—

FURTHER EVIDENCE

Further hearing was resumed on Thursday by the Coroner touching the death of Kekobad Dadabhoy Khambatta (28), who met with a fatal motor accident near the abo... Station, on Queen's Road, on ...mber last, at 5-30 p.m., by a ...n by Mr. Pearse of the ...ment.

...liee Prosecutor, ...D. Wadia, ...mily of ...re-

...—Extension into Lower Burma ...e Frontier.—A. P.

AT THE EXCELSIOR

B. A. D. C. PRESENT "OUTWARD BOUND"

THE CAST.

Scrubby ..... Mr. J. J. Simmons.
Ann ..... Mrs. W. E. Howell.
Henry ..... Mr. J. L. Tomlinson.
Tom Prior ..... Mr. L. A. Macalister.
Mrs. Clivedon Banksk .. Mrs. A. S. Chadwick.
Rev. Duke ..... Mr. F. B. Villiers.
Mrs. Midget ..... Mrs. R. W. Bullock.
Mr. Lingley ..... Mr. C. Picot.
Rev. Thomson ..... Mr. C. Buser.

Play produced by Mrs. D. E. Preston.

In presenting "Outward Bound" at the Excelsior Theatre the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club attempted an unusual and difficult piece which, however, did not in any way suffer under the treatment. The theatre fans who were present to witness the play were unanimous in the opinion that it was an unqualified success, and the amateurs are to be congratulated heartily on their efforts. 'Outward Bound' possesses a novel plot savouring of the supernatural. All three acts are confined to the smoking room on board a small Ocean Liner, and this lays the burden of success mainly on the shoulders of the small number who comprise the cast. The parts, however, have been selected with rare discrimination and there is hardly a flaw in the acting.

Mr. MacAlister was a decided success as the irresponsible ne'er-do-weel who still has that redeeming quality which eventually turns to account. Possibly one of the most essential roles was that of Mrs. Midget and in this Mrs. Bullock scored a great triumph. Her accent and general demeanour were typical of the English charwoman she was intended to represent, while her keen sense of humour contributed that lightness which was so refreshing in a serious piece. It would be invidious to praise Mrs. Howell and Mr. Simmons who are already well-known for the success they have maintained in previous productions. The former was especially good in an emotional capacity.

Mrs. Chadwick as the worldly woman of the world made the strike of the evening, and equally successful was Mr. Picot. Messrs. Tomlinson, Villiers and Buser added to the general success of the evening. This play will be repeated to-night and to-morrow night, while on Sunday there will be a matinee at 6 o'clock. On January 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th the Amateurs will present "Hay Fever".

A NEW HOSPITAL IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

DONATION OF RUPEES 5 LACS

On the occasion of opening ceremony of Bhagirathi Baug, or bathing place for Cutchi Lohana community, a representative gathering of the community met at the premises of the said Baug at D'Souza Street, Vadgadi, on Monday last, when Sheth Lalji Doongarsi was elected to the chair. Speeches were made showing the necessity of an up-to-date hospital for the community in the city where a population of 14,000 souls resides.

The President announced Rs. 3,00,000 (three lakhs) from himself and Mr. Kanji Jadavji of Messrs. Shephard and Co. gave a donation of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lakhs). A strong Committee is appointed to collect more funds, and the donors have expressed their desire to take up the work as soon as possible.

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

DEPRESSION DEVELOPING INTO STORM

POONA, Jan. 3.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions in the Bay have developed into a depression with the centre this morning, near latitude eleven degrees North, longitude 91 degrees East. It is probably developing into a storm, and is likely to move in a northerly direction. The weather has again been dry over the country, except for one inch of rain at Port Blair.

A fresh Western disturbance is causing cloud and the rise of temperature along the Frontier. The temperature continues low from Gujarat to the Central Provin-

...WAY WORKERS

...spondent).

...ARA, Jan. 1.

...eneral Meeting ...f Kasara, Asa... ...places on the Jhabvala Railway ...eeting on ... and what ... doing in ...he speak... ...wakening ...are who ...centres ... indeed. He ... the 30 ...ed and ...f its ... and ... true ...regard... ...com... ...for ...ter ...

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1929.

The "Manchester Guardian" is in hilarious mood. When the wires flashed across the news that Mahatma Gandhi had given at Calcutta an ultimatum to Britain that if she did not concede the Indian National Demand by end of the year of Christian Grace 1929, India would declare for Independence, the "Manchester Guardian" could only laugh.

* * * * *

Can you ever twist the British Lion's tail? The thing is preposterous. No, Sir, Britons shall never, never be coerced. Canada, South Africa and Ireland tried the business of coercion successfully but in the case of India, it is different, as correspondents to Anglo-Indian papers love to point out from quiet back-waters of England, after they have gone home shaking successfully the Pagoda tree in India.

* * * * *

But Indians know better—and know also that one nation never relaxed its grip on another except under compulsion.

* * * *

When Sir Thomas Beecham, the man who wants to make rapid progress with his Imperial League of Opera, went to the House of Lords he found the peers of the British realm only concerned about the delights of musical comedy, a kind of entertainment which does not require much brain power to appreciate it.

* * * *

When he went to the House of Commons he was told that there was not a single member there who was musical. In disgust he said to a Pressman: "Can you wonder that we are in a mess?"

* * * *

Britain will, indeed, be in a mess if she refuses to listen to the political music from India. She hopes to continue to coerce India, but she will find it a hopeless task.

* * * *

The story was recently told by Sir Edward Parry, the retired County Court Judge, about a student who received full marks for a witty answer.

* * * *

I should not advise our local students to imitate the feat in their 'viva voce'. The examiners might not see the joke.

* * * *

Smith: "It is not the cost of the car that worries the average motorist, but the upkeep."

Jones: "And sometimes the turn-over."

Latest Cotton News.

New York Futures 30 Pts. Up

ACTIVE COVERING AND TRADE SUPPORT

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York Jan. 3.

After yesterday's sharp decline, the market showed some steadier tendency at the opening and prices fluctuated within a narrow range with better demands. The futures market opened at a decline of 1 point and after recording an initial decline of 5 points prices rallied some 14 points under scattered covering by local During the afternoon there was cessation of liquidation and prices rose under active covering and trade support and finally closed at a rise of 30 points.

Price fluctuations in May delivery: Opening: 19.77 plus 1; 19.78 plus 2; 19.71—5; 19.78 plus 2; 19.80 plus 4; 19.85 plus 9; 19.80 plus 4; 20.80 plus 80.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

In sympathy with overnight shap decline at New York, the Liverpool Cotton futures market was due to open about 20 points down; but owing to the presence of covering orders, prices opened steady at decline of 15 points only. As soon as the demand was supplied, prices declined further under stake Bull liquidation and Bear pressure. Later on prices rallied 5 points from the lowest level on favourable New York Cables and closed at a net decline of 16 points.

New York at Liverpool close was about 4 to 6 points higher.

Price fluctuation in May delivery, Opening 10.25—15; 10.22—18. 10.19—21; 10.20—20. Close: 10.24—16.

PRIVATE CABLES.

(1) Messrs M. D. Stern and Co. "Cause of decline state bull liquidation and New York adjusting prices more in fairy with Liverpool and Southern market. Trade is holding aloof. At a further decline we would buy."

(2) Another private cable saying a decline of 21 points states renewed long liquidation and Bear pressure.

BOMBAY

Bombay Jan. 3.
(11. p. m.)

The local market following the weakness of foreign market declined to Rs. 354-8-0 for Broach April|May delivery at night. Later on bullish New York advices hardened prices to Rs. 356-12-0 and at 11 p.m. prices closed at Rs. 356-0-0.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK. MAY.

	New York, Jan. 3.
Previous Closing Rate	19.76
To-day's Opening Rate	19.77
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	20.06
Difference	puls .30
Broach Expectation	Rs. 362-0-0

LIVERPOOL.

	Liverpool, Jan. 3.
Previous Closing Rate	10.40
To-day's Opening Rate	10.25
Difference	—.15
To-day's Closing Rate	10.24
Difference	—16

Liverpool Expectation 12 to 13 points higher.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, Jan. 3.
Silver Ready	26-5-0 Unchanged
Silver Forward	26-7-0 Unchanged

Tone of market.—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

—:o:—

	Bombay Jan. 3.
1st Settlement	59-0-0
2nd Settlement	59-7-0

MR. B. J. WADIA

—:o:—

TO ACT AS ADDITIONAL JUDGE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

Mr. Bomanji Jamshedji Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, will act as an additional Judge of the Bombay High Court for a period of six weeks with effect from 21st January.—A. P.

COLLISION ON E. I. RAILWAY

January 3.—A collision occured at about 4|8 hours on January 3, 1929 between 27 up and 294 down passenger train at Lanirimohanpur station on the Sarfa Sirajgang Railway resulting in a slight detention of passenger service. Three passengers and driver of 294 down are reported to have sustained very slight shock. Normal working is anticipated within a few hours. Passengers of 294 down and 63 up are transhipped at Goakhora. —A. P.

—:o:—

A Guntur correspond... writes the outbreak of a ... small build...

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1929.

MUSLIM CLAIMS.

We had earnestly hoped that the National Convention would arrive at a full settlement with regard to the Muslim claims. But we have to acknowledge regretfully that the Convention has so far failed to effect a complete settlement. The failure is due partly to haste, to the consequent wrong approaches to the problem, to the deplorable distractions of the goal controversy in the Congress, and, above all, to the absence of that genuine change of heart without which there can be no true settlement. There is certainly no room for despair for, as we have often pointed out, few are the differences between the principal claims advanced by the Muslim League, the oldest and the most representative Muslim organisation, and the recommendations of the Nehru Committee. Though few, they may prove a hard nut, but the success achieved so far warrants the hope that they will not be long in being adjusted. If the hope is to be fulfilled early it is necessary for all interested in a speedy settlement to realise the gravity of the present situation, to note and rectify the errors that led to the situation, to reckon with all those forces that militate against a settlement and to explore without any delay every possible avenue to a settlement.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S CLAIMS.

We shall briefly review the recent circumstances that led to the present deadlock. The Muslim League's delegates, though many of them had wholly accepted the Nehru Report, asked for some changes in it, evidently in the hope that the changes would secure a larger measure of support from their community and help to bring about a speedy and permanent settlement. So they went a little beyond the claims advanced by the League a year before. On their behalf Mr. Jinnah urged the Convention to make six alterations in the Nehru Committee's recommendations: (1) that the Muslims should have one-third representation in the Central Legislature (2) that there should be reservation for Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal on the population basis in the event of adult suffrage not being established, (3) that the residuary powers should be left to the Provinces and the list of provincial subjects should be revi... that the separation of Sind ab... constitution, but should be acceptable even if it is not conceded earlier, (5) that the Constitution shall not be altered except by a four-fifths majority both in the two Houses of Parliament separately and in a joint session of Parliament, and (6) that the Lucknow Pact about the Punjab be embodied in the Nehru Report. The last two claims were readily conceded by the Convention. As regards the separation of Sind, it would obviously be dangerous for the Muslims themselves to single out this claim for separate acceptance as it would import a fissiparous tendency in both the communal and the national settlements. Similarly, with regard to the alternative scheme of reservation in the Punjab and Bengal in the event of universal suffrage not being established it is no use imagining all such contingencies. There would then be any number of alternative proposals about various topics. We have reason to expect that the League will not insist on these claims.

EXTENT OF FEDERALISM.

Then remain the two questions about the extent of Federalism in the Constitution and the reservation of one-third representation in the Central Legislature. As regards the first, the League wants that the list of provincial subjects should be revised, that the emergency clause giving the Central Government and Parliament power to suspend and annul the Acts of a Provincial Government should be deleted and that the residuary powers should vest in the Provincial Governments. The list of provincial subjects has not been finally decided upon and if the League would suggest specific alterations in it, it is very probable that the Convention will further revise the list. The emergency clause can be improved so as to restrict slightly the powers of the Central Government. But to do away with the clause altogether is dangerous. The proposal to transfer all residuary powers to the Provinces is surprising indeed and it is nothing short of acute political myopia on the part of a responsible body like the Muslim League to advance it seriously. Judging from the Press report of Mr. Jinnah's speech, he does not seem to have given a single reason for this proposal. He merely says: "We have applied our mind to it and we favour a system which will give residuary powers to the Provinces." It would be best for Mr. Jinnah to suggest which particular powers should be given to the Provinces and show how those powers would benefit the Muslims or the country in general.

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

The most important claim advanced by the League is the reservation of one-third representation in the Central Legislature. It is not clear from the Press report of Mr. Jinnah's speech how long such reservation will be just as long as the reservation of seats for Muslims in the Provinces where they are in a minority remains under the Constitution. With that assumption, the proposal seems to be that as a temporary measure the principle of reservation already conceded to the Muslims in Provinces where they are in a minority should be so adapted in the case of the Central Legislature, where on the whole they are in a minority, that the generally admitted probability of Muslims getting one-third representation should be converted into a guarantee, if only to reassure the Muslims, and that the excess representation which Muslims are likely to have in the Provinces where they are in a majority should be transferred to Muslims in those Provinces where they are in too small a minority. This proposal is one on which every section of the Muslim community is keen and it has won the sympathy of Hindu leaders like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Pandit Motilal Nehru. It is difficult to defend the proposal on grounds of logic nor do we think that Muslims need such a safeguard. But then on undeniable grounds of expediency—statesmanship cannot disclaim such grounds—the principle of reservation has already been conceded to Muslim minorities and the proposal in question is claimed to be only an adaptation of that principle. The complication comes in in the shape of the virtual weightage of representation in excess of population strength; and if weightage is allowed in one case, other minorities like the Sikhs demand similar concessions. The subject is essentially one for negotiation between Hindu, Muslim and Sikh leaders. A generous concession to the Muslims or the Sikhs or to both would not be a high price for a full and permanent settlement of the vexed communal problem which has so long acted as a drag on the political and social progress of the country.

REACTIONARIES AT WORK.

It is a pity that when the country is earnestly endeavouring to frame an agreed Constitution safeguarding the interests of all minorities, a number of Muslim communalists, reactionaries, Simonites and non-descripts are engaged in the attempt to wreck the national settlement under the guise of safeguarding Muslim rights. It is a greater pity that responsible men like H. H. the Aga Khan and the Ali Brothers have identified themselves with this unpatriotic attempt. In his presidential address at the so-called All-Parties' Muslim Conference the Aga Khan gave the right lead to his co-religionists only on the question of cow-sacrifice, but on the political questions of the day he was for the most part non-committal. Perhaps he had a shrewd suspicion that the organisers of the Conference had already made up their minds in regard to the vital problems they professed to consider. What little discussion there was at the Conference was due to the fact that the various cliques vied with one another in putting forward more and more fantastic demands on still more fantastic grounds. And if anything could beat these proposals and grounds it was the license with which several of the speakers railed at the Hindus, without, we regret to note, a word of protest from the President or anyone else. The All-India Muslim League was well advised to leave such a Conference alone. As was to be expected the Conference sought to make capital of the Convention's failure to accept all the claims put forward by the League and arrive at a complete settlement. But the Convention and the League will know how to deal with communalist tactics. We are confident that the Nehru Committee or the Working Committee of the Congress will resume negotiations with the League's representatives. Appearances notwithstanding, we have full faith that the League which brought about the old Lucknow Pact will yet effect a full and satisfactory settlement with the National Convention.

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VII

Coming to the measures adopted from time to time by the British Administrators for the levy of the Government demand, at first individual officers were given complete freedom as to the actual measures to be adopted for collection of land revenue on the Rayatwari system, the instructions being to abolish farming, but otherwise to maintain the former system, to make the assessment light and to levy it according to actual cultivation and to make no innovations. This having proved a complete failure, Mr. Pringle was appointed in 1827 to devise a system of survey and settlement and in the same year was passed the first Ordinance dealing with the subject of Land Revenue. This was the Bombay Regulation No. 17 of 1827. The Preamble to that Regulation and the wording of Sections 3 and 4 clearly show that the proprietary rights of the rayats as well as the limitation of the right of Government to assess the land were clearly recognised. Then followed Mr. Pringle's survey, the system adopted in which was more or less similar to that of Madras and was clearly consistent with the proprietary rights of individuals and the limiation of the rights of the State to take a moderate proportion of *the average net produce*.

MR. PRINGLE'S SURVEY.

The principles of this system were sound and it was expected that it ought to have worked satisfactorily. But, this was abandoned owing to causes which should really have been examined with a view to carrying it out efficiently under proper supervision and inquiries, even at some extra cost to the State. The two main operations of that system were, (i) a survey of all the cultivable lands field by field and (ii) an assessment of every field. Mr. Pringle based his system on the theory that the relative capacity of different classes of soils to bear assessment is in proportion to their average net produce. Really

Notes of the ...

Germany Honours Her Debt.

The report of Mr. Gilbert Parker, the Agent-General for reparations is a fourth testimony to Germany's loyalty and punctuality. It ought to serve as a proof of Germany's willingness to honour her obligations. If the allies had that imagination and sympathy which they claim to have they would realise that the occupation of the Rhineland is unnecessary. Indeed it is worse, considering the fact that 63 millions of gold marks are wasted every year on a perfectly useless military occupation. But Mr. Parker's report is, in one of its aspects, unfortunate, It inferentially suggests German ability to ... the sum as at present fixed and is ... prejudicing the work of the ... mittee in advance. M... that present pa... through loans ... plaint aga... the Ge... ful...

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GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE TO THE WEST.

Speaking in Manchester, in mail week, Mr. C. F. Andrews very effectively drew ... the contrast between Mahatma Ga... soul force or moral resistanc... the soullessness of mecha... of which Manchester is on... The East can lend itself ... drews calls "corporate ... to evil and therein lie ... between the East and ... the secret of Mahatm... He instanced Gandhi... paign on behalf o... the freedom of "... peaceful fights for ... ca which resulted ... agreement. Mr. ... ver in Manches... as against wa... The West need... and one Weste... in her blind ar... herself as the ... millions of ... needs it most ... opportunity ... the warning ... India's leade... ship with ... nificant a ch... outlook ... his cour... But let ... made ...

"WE WANT EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITIES"

Mid-Victorian Ideal no Good for us, Says Rani of Mandi

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Discard the Veil, exhorts Mrs. Huq

PATNA, Jan. 3.

In an impressive and illuminating presidential address to the Third All-India Women's Conference on Educational Reform which opened here to-day Her Highness the Dowager Rani Lalit Kumari Sahiba of Mandi declared that India's daughters in the spacious days of the past marched onward hand in hand with the men in a spirit of true comradeship and were known to have distinguished themselves in many spheres of national activity. She greatly deplored the present extent of illiteracy of the women of India and quoted the latest official statistics to show that only about 21 out of every 1000 women in India were literate and even this literacy was at a very rudimentary type.

A MISSION OF DEVOTION.

Considering the percentage of girls under instruction to the total population of women in the country which was only 1.3 she pointed out that great lee way was to be made and a spirit of deepest devotion was required to apply themselves to the mighty task of educating every woman in India. She emphasised the need of directing educational progress on sound lines from the very beginning as right foundations were necessary for a good and stable structure. She doubted if there had been yet any adequate realisation in this country of the right pedagogic principles underlying the education of the children, particularly girls, whose delicate susceptibilities required even more careful attention than those of boys. These principles were beautifully summed up in the "Crime of Sylvester Bonnard" by the famous European novelist Anatole France "It is only by amusing oneself that one can learn".

VICTORIAN IDEAL NO GOOD.

She strongly urged that highest culture and enlightenment should be the birthright of women as well as men and they should not be satisfied with the mid-Victorian ideal enunciated by Tennyson in his "in Memorian". "She knows but matters of the house and he knows a thousand things". Women benefitted by the highest education as much as men and it was a narrow view indeed which sought to fit women only for needs of motherhood and domestic life though it was not argued on parallel lines that man's education should be ordered as to make him primarily a good father and good husband.

GET OUT OF PURDAH.

In her opinion the question of educational progress of women of India was bound up intimately with the improvement of their social conditions. Best of their educational programmes must come to naught and all their resolutions would be futile if the women could not come out of Purdah and have the benefits of God's light and air, if little girls continued to be hustled into marriage even before they had reached their teens and laid the foundations of the most rudimentar education and women were handicapped as at present by disabilities of various kinds preventing them from reaching their full rights of knowledge and experience which they were capable. It must therefore be their endeavour to remove social obstacles at least so far as they stood in the way of the spread of education.

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITIES.

She entered a strong plea for equality of opportunities for both sexes and its recognition enforced in all directions in this country. This great principle was acknowledged by their great ancestors and equality between man and woman in their fitness for higher life was also declared by Boddhadeva. She only asked for the application of the same principle to every aspect of their daily life and concluded by saying that the recognition of this fundamental, equality and removal of our numerous social disabilities and above all unremitting attention on our part to the cause of our educational advancement, these should lead to a new era of development in our history without which our beloved motherland can never hope to take her rightful place among the civilised nations of the world. "Let me hope that this conference may mark at least a single milestone along that long road of effort and achievement and let me also repeat on behalf of women of India the ancient India prayer: "Lead me from error into truth, from darkness into light, and from death into immortality".

DISCARD THE EVIL.

Mrs. Mazharul Haque, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates said the question of women's education was the root question upon which the advancement and welfare of the Indian Nation depended. "The nation is bred and brought up in its mother's lap." People who did not respect women, if not destroyed to-day, would be destroyed to-morrow. The cause of the downfall of India was simply the ignorance of her women. Given the same education as men women could rightly claim equality with men. She pointed out the evils of Purdah and exhorted all her sisters to discard the veil and come into line with women of other advanced countries.—A. P.

FORGING SINEWS OF WAR

Congress Cabinet Sets to Work

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO BRITAIN

—:o:—

"Guardian" and Congress Ultimatum

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The Congress Working Committee as newly constituted had a short sitting when it was decided to send a deputation to Burma in order to establish better relations between the Burmese and Indians in that province. Mahatma Gandhi will probably pay a visit to Burma early this year in which case, perhaps, the question of sending a deputation by the Congress, specially for this purpose, may not arise.

The new programme of Mahatma Gandhi's tour is not yet available. The Working Committee meets again this evening when a programme of work, as outlined in the Congress resolution, will be discussed in detail and arrangements will be made to carry it out during the year.

Deshabandhu Nagar is now wearing a deserted appearance except for a few visitors who are coming in to see the exhibition.

RUSH FOR RETURN HOME.

The Volunteer Corpse has been disbanded and the 2,000 who had been working very hard for the last fortnight are leaving for their respective places. The delegates and visitors are leaving by special trains and heavy bookings all within a few hours after the Congress sessions was over have meant an extra strain on the Railway authorities, who, however, are coping with the rush. Nor has the strain imposed on the Telegraph Department been less heavy.

OVER A MILLION WORDS ON WIRE.

Unlike in previous years there have been over 30 Conferences, besides the National Convention and the Congress as also the sittings of the Moslem League and as also the Khilafat Conference. Never therefore in the previous years was the Press traffic so heavy as this year and the fact that the traffic was got through fairly quickly without any serious complaint is a matter for satisfaction. The traffic was particularly heavy from December 22 till January 1. Altogether according to rough calculation over a million words were transmitted during this period.

SUBHAS AND SEN GUPTA SATISFIED.

Both Messrs. Sen Gupta and Subhas Chandra Bose finally left the Deshabandhu Nagar to-day fully satisfied that whatever political feeling the session might have aroused they were able to get through successfully. On both these persons fell the heavy responsibility and on occasions when the situation, political or otherwise, became critical. They both kept their heads cool and managed the business smoothly fully justifying the all-round appreciation which has been expressed by delegates and visitors who were their guests for about a fortnight.—A. P. Special.

IF BRITAIN REFUSES DEMAND?

—:o:—

GANDHIJI WILL BE "INDEPENDENCE-WALA"

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Mahatma Gandhi in a pres interview, stated: I am an incorrigible optimist. Upto midnight on December 31st, 1929 I shall be hoping and hoping and praying that the definite move we ask for will be made by Britain, and if my hopes are not realised then on New Year's Day, 1930, I shall wake up to find myself an Independencewala." India wants Home Rule, a freedom Constitution built up by Indians themselves, something not imposed from without. He added: "The Nehru Constitution is of our own making, and if that is accepted, we become partners at will, and makers of our own destiny. If leaders of the British people make some definite, serious, and sincere move to meet us within one year, then the ultimatums and time limits need not matter."—A. P.

HOW BRITISH PAPERS LOOK AT IT

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The "Manchester Guardian" says it is difficult to resist the inclination to laugh at Mr. Gandhi's ultimatum giving the British Parliament a year to adopt the Nehru Constitution. The endeavour to coerce the British Parliament is a move that readily suggests itself to unintelligent politicians. It is certain that the ultimatum will not be complied with. The gap is too wide for safety when a majority of Mahomedan leaders dissent from it.

The paper, however, favours wide extension of the present political powers such as real control over the provincial administration and finance and utters a warning against the continuance of the present restrictions.

"It is certain that we cannot hand over responsibility for India as quickly as Mr. Gandhi invites us to do, but it is equally certain that we cannot retain responsibility much longer with advantage either to ourselves or to the wards."

FOR BENEFIT OF BRITISH.

The "Daily Telegraph" gives prominence to an interview with Mr. Gandhi by the paper's Bombay correspondent "For the benefit of his British friends." The text of message is:—

"Get rid of the suspicion of Britain's good faith which is poisoning the political atmosphere of India, and the way will be clear for an understanding between the leaders of the British people and my own people which will solve all our difficulties."—Reuter.

HOW TO DIVIDE RANKS!

—:o:—

"PIONEER'S" ADVICE TO VICEROY

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3.

The "Pioneer" discussing the present political situation in the country and the prospect of non-co-operation, advises the Viceroy at the earliest possible moment to send for Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and hear from these three men a plain straightforward account of the temper of the country and the desperate nature of its anxiety and inform the Crown of the dangers that be ahead. The "Pioneer" then goes to say:

"If the Viceroy were able to announce to the Legislative Assembly His Majesty the King Emperor's personal pledge that Dominion Status would be granted to India there can be little doubt but that the wide-spread conservative elements in the land will once more rally round Government and do their best to work out a peaceful solution among those elements. The foremost would be Mahatmaji. The benefits would be mutual and the immediate revolutionary movement in the country would be isolated and left in the air and there would still be a chance of preserving India for the British Commonwealth of nations."—A. P.

PRESENTS TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

—:o:—

PANDIT MOTILAL SITS FOR MODEL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the Congress, with family entertained to-night.

Tea party was organised by Mr. Naliniranjan Sarkar, Secretary, Congress Exhibition Committee, at the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds. The party was then taken round the various sections including the amusement.

Pandit Nehru evinced great interest in the exhibits displayed in the various stalls which drew words of commendations from him. Numerous presents given to the President by stall-holders included an attache case, sweets, preserves and scented oils. There was a surprise among the visitors thronging round the President and party when he consented to sit for a clay bust in stall, the proprietor of which modelled one with appreciable likeness within a quarter.

The party spent an enjoyable evening at the Exhibition for over a couple of hours and seemed satisfied with the arrangements made by Mr. Sarkar.—A. P. Special.

RUSSIA THROUGH AUSTRALIAN EYES

Wonderful Progress in Spite of Universal Hatred!

IF THE SOVIET IS ATTACKED?

"Capitalist Powers will get Shock of their Life"

—:o:—

Mr. J. Ryan of Australia, a representative of the "Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat" of Sydney, who had been to Russia as a fraternal delegate to the Trade Union Conference recently held there and who is now visiting India with a view to study the Labour conditions in this country, gave a very interesting and instructive account of his travels in Soviet Russia at a public meeting held on Thursday evening at the People's Jinnah Hall. Mr. Ryan is particularly interested in the growth of Trade Unionism in this country. His heartful description of Soviet Russia was interspersed with his pointed yet happy comments upon the condition of Russian Society as it exists to-day and as he was able to see it.

HIS JOURNEY IN RUSSIA.

Speaking about the journey in Russia, Mr. Ryan said the trains in Russia were very comfortable although the journey across Siberia was not very interesting.

Moscow, he went on to describe, was a very wonderful city. In cleanliness it was only next to Berlin which was the cleanest city in the world. What interested him most in Moscow was the people in the streets. The usual picture placed before their minds was of half-starved and ill-clad people, but the picture which he actually saw was a differfrent one altogether. The description of half-starved and ill-clad men in the streets was more applicable to Bombay or Calcutta than to Moscow. It was true that in Russia they did not much bother about fashions, but all the same they were pretty well dressed. Moscow was a very busy place. Every shop seemed to be extremely busy. Window-dressing had been developed into a fine art in Russia. Soviet Government in Russia desired to do away with private trading as early as possible. There were many co-operative stores in Moscow.

TRAMS.

Trams in Russia had women conductors as well as men. The last seat in every tram was reserved for the conductor and nobody was allowed to occupy it. In squares where several streets converged, loud speakers were provided where people could congregate to hear the news of the day.

THEATRES.

The Communist Party in Russia had developed propaganda into a fine art. Theatres were now occupied by workers. Tickets to these were sold to workers through Unions. In other countries, the theatres were used by capitalists for the purposes of propaganda, but in Russia the process was reversed and the workers used these theatres for their propaganda. Russian workers were given ample opportunities to learn foreign languages. In several factories which the speaker visited he found at least one or two workers who could speak English.

THE POLICE.

Police in Russia were very admirable public servants. They looked like workers dressed in different clothes. They were friends of workers. Even in Law Courts, workers were treated with great leniency. The principle of class justice was there. They were not hypocrites over there. They never made secret of their intentions.

The conditions of work were very congenial. The best buildings were set apart for workers. Workers in mines worked for shorter hours. Technical development was very much advanced in Russian mines.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

Churches remained unmolested by the State. There was no oppression whatsoever on the score of religious faith. Many of the churches in Moscow were locked as there was such an abundance of them. The State had no idea of destroying these old churches. In one of the big churches, he had seen on one and the same altar images of Lenin and Virgin Mary. The phenomenon called for explanation inasmuch as Lenin was a materialist.

WORKERS COMFORTABLE.

Generally speaking, workers were very comfortable. The maximum hours of work were 46. The wages ranged between £2 and £2-10, a week. But in addition to these wages, workers were given several other facilities. They had not got to pay house rent. They did not pay for fuel. They were secured by workers' compensation and other friends. There was no truth in the charge, the speaker asserted, that Russian Government was unpopular amongst Soviet workers.

NOT A PARADISE.

In conclusion Mr. Ryan observed:—Russia was not yet a paradise of the world. There was still a large unemployment army in Russia. Russians knew their shortcomings and they never made a secret of them. There was, however, a world of difference between an unemployment army in Russia and one in England. In Russia it was of a temporary character to be soon absorbed in the ever-growing industries. Up till 1919 Russians had to depend themselves against aggressive elements both within their borders and outside. In 1921, there was a big famine which took the toll of millions of people who actually starved to death. Only during the last 5 years, Russia had made a marvellous all-round progress. The wonder was that Russians were able to do all this in spite of the fact that they were boycotted by the rest of the world. There was, no doubt, that preparations were being made to fight against Soviet Russia and it was not unlikely that very soon an attack from outside would be made on Russia. The speaker was sure that when such an attack was made, the capitalist powers of the world would get the shock of their life as the Red Army was extremely well organised. It was up to the workers of other countries to be allies of Russian workers rather than allies of capitalists.

MAHATMA AND POLITICS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Asked if he proposed now to come into active politics Mahatma Gandhi said, "No more than what I have done during the last few days"—A. P.

OCTOPUS OF INFLUENZA

—:o:—

CANADA & U. S. IN ITS TENTACLES

HALF A MILLION CASES REPORTED

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Influenza, in an epidemic form is sweeping over Canada and the United States.

A New York message reports over half-a-million cases.—The health authorities, who are very busy in this connecion, are further alarmed at the discovery of a number of cases of influenza followed by sleepy sickness.—Reuter.

THE INDIAN LOAN

UTILISATION OF PROCEEDS

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The proceeds of the New Indian Loan will be used for the capital expenditure on railways, the purchase of Burmah Railway's Company and the repayment of six million sterling bills maturing on 28th February.—Reuter's Special.

LORD MAYOR'S FUND SWELLS

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The Lord Mayor's fund for the miners now amounts to £403,000 sterling, including the first instalment of £500 from the readers of the "Statesman", Calcutta, including Rs. 250 each from the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal.—Reuter's Special.

MRS. BESANT AND CONGRESS

TO DISSOCIATE HERSELF FROM PRESENT ACTIVITIES

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Mrs. Annie Besant said that she had decided to dissociate herself from the present activities of the Congress. She, however, hoped to work with it again when the failure of its present policy guided it once more into real and serious political work.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD SURPRISE

—:o:—

AFGHAN NOBLE DISAPPEARS

POLICE OUTWITTED

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3.

It is reported that Sirdar Muhammad Omar Khair, one of the sons of the late Sidar Muhammad Ayub Khan of the Afghan Royal family who has been on parole at Allahabad mysteriously disappeared on 20th December without the permission of the District Magistrate. He was residing in Allahabad with five brothers and being a member of the Royal family of Afghanistan his disappearance at the present juncture has caused a sensation here.—A. P.

REWARD FOR SARDAR'S DETENTION

—:o:—

AFGHAN REFUGEES UNDER SURVEILLANCE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

The Government have offered handsome rewards along the Frontier for the detention of Sirdar Muhammad Omar Khan who has disappeared from Allahabad. There are 1200 Afghan refuvees in India who are under Government surveillance.—A. P.

MOGHULPURA ROBBERY

—:o:—

HEZDT APPEAL REJECTED

Mr. Tapp, Sessions Judge, to-day pronounced orders in the appeals of Hezdt and Palasingh who had been convicted and sentenced by Mr. Lincoln, Additional Magistrate, for committing daylight robbery in respect of a money bag belong to the N. W. Railway cash audit office at Moghulpura. The Judge rejected the appeal of Hezdt and reduced the sentence of Palasingh to twelve months.—A. P.

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C. P. CEMENT

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GOOD AUGURY FOR NEW YEAR!

Lahore Arrests have not terrorised Youth

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

At a largely attended meeting of the students of Lahore at the Bradlaugh Hall this evening under the auspices of the Lahore Students' Union, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, M.L.C., presiding, a resolution was unanimously passed strongly protesting against the alleged unwarranted and unlawful arrests of prominent and enthusiastic office-holders of the Union in connection with the murders of Mr. Saunders and Chanan Singh. Prominent leaders addressed the meeting.

Khushalchand, editor of "Milap", trusted that the recent incidents would open the eyes of Government regarding the nature of police investigations.

Dewan Chamanlal, M.L.A., said he was no astrologer, but could tell them that they were not going to get Swaraj by the end of 1929. The Congress programme had nothing to enthuse over, but it was like a dead political cat. Referring to the re-arrest of the young men for alleged seditious speeches he was prepared to stand by every word they had uttered on the alleged occasion and declared that revolutions were not created by resolutions, but by injustice and tyranny and the grinding poverty of the people. The real menace in his opinion was the capitalist menace.

Maulana Zafarali Khan declared that the successive arrests of their young men were good augury for the new year and that the packed meeting was an incontestable evidence that terror had not been struck in the hearts of thousands.

Malik Barkatali asked the youth to be real students and devote themselves to the promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Kumari Lajjawati after making feeling reference to Lala Lajpat Rai exhorted the youth not to buy foreign goods in the present year.

Rev. Mr. Hume asked the young men to have a worthy cause and give their best for it.—A. P.

IF NOT FOR SAUNDER'S MURDER FOR KAKORI SPEECHES

—:o:—

THREE RELEASED MEN REARRESTED IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Jan. 2.

Mehta Nandkishore and Ramchandra of Lahore and Ahmaddin of Ludhiana who were arrested in connection with the Saunders murder investigation and who were released by an order of the Sessions Judge on a bail of Rs. 25,000 each were again arrested to-day, under Section 124 A I.P.C. in connection with speeches said to have delivered by them on Kakori day.—A. P.

WHAT IS IN A NAME?

—:o:—

Nehru Report Contains all we Need

Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

At the time of writing this (forenoon, 29th December) it is too early to give my impressions of the Congress. The events are moving and changing so fast that the impressions of the morning are nullified by those of the evening. Meanwhile, therefore, it may be well to understand the controversy raging round Dominion Status and Independence. The more I hear the arguments of those who have forced the issue, the more clearly do I see the harm that is being done by it. Up to a certain point it was perhaps health-giving and necessary. It was certainly good to appreciate the fact that nothing short of independence could possibly be the goal of the nation and that therefore every advance should be interpreted in terms of independence. It follows therefore that every political change or reform that may impede the nation's march towards independence should be rejected.

WHAT INDEPENDENCE MEANS.

But what is the meaning of this Independence? For me its meaning is Swaraj. Independence is a word employed for European consumption. And those whose eyes are turned outword whether it be towards West or East, North or South, are thinking of anything but India's independence. For finding India's independence we must look to India and her sons and daughters, her needs and capacity. It is obvious that the contents of her independence must therefor vary with her varying needs and increasing capacity. India's independence therefore need not have the meaning current in the West. Italian independence is different from that of England, Sweden's differs from both.

NO BRITISH CONTROL.

One thing that we need is undoubtedly freedom from British control in any shape or form. But freedom from such control of any other power is equally our need in terms of independence. The Nehru report points the way to such freedom and it prescries the remedy that India can assimilate today. It is a worthless document if it means anything less. Its acceptance is wholly compatible with the national goal and I venture to think that the fiercest champion of national independence can and should safely work for its full fruition. The report is not an end in itself. It simply gives us the formula according to which we should work. It presumes concentrated ceaseless work by all the different parties before it can bear fruit.

THE NEHRU REPORT.

Great confusion has been created by tearing the much abused expression 'Dominion Status' from its context. It is not an elixir of life to be imported from Westminster to put life into us. The expression has been used by the distinguished authors of the report to show by analogy what in their opinion is needed for India's political growth. The scheme of Government adumbrated in the report, whether it is known by the expression Dominion Status or any other, whilst it may fully answer our needs today, may easily fall short of them tomorrow. But it contains its own corrective. For it is a scheme to be worked out by the nation, not one to be imposed upon or thrown at her by Britain. If it fructifies, it contains all we need for future growth; hence I call it the charter of our independence.

After all if the Nehru report is consigned to oblivion, we shall still need a charter. It may be known as the charter of India's independence and may still conceivable be much less than the Dominion Status of the Nehru report.

If what we want therefore cannot be sufficiently described by the Swadeshi word Swaraj, it cannot be described by any other word that can be coined. All that the man in the street should know is that he wants the scheme of Government framed by the nation's representatives without the change of a comma and then he can say with the greatest confidence, 'What is in a name?

NO DICTATION FROM PARLIAMENT.

That the Nehru scheme requires endorsement by the British Parliament is no defect in it. Since we are connected with British, we shall in every case need some sort of endorsement from her Parliament whether the scheme is to be transmutation of the present bondage into an absolutely equal partnership to be destroyed at will or whether it is to end every sort of connection with Britain. I shall always maintain that the transmutation, complete conversion, is any day a higher status than destruction. But of this later. Enough for us to learn by heart for the moment that any scheme to take us towards Swaraj or if you will, independence, must be framed by us and must be accepted without a single alteration dictated by the British Parliament —Young India.

DAYS OF BRITISH TRUSTEESHIP NEARING END

—:o:—

Liberal Leaders' Warning to Government

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 1.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the course of his speech moving the resolution on Dominion Status said that if the British statesmen studied their own declarations and declarations of the highest in the British Empire they would find that so far as British statesmanship was concerned it stood committed to dominion status for India. There could be no denying the fact that the proposals put forward by the All-Parties Conference in the ideal of Dominion Status had carried with them the largest amount of agreement in this country. Discussing the activities of the advocates of Independence, Sir Tej Bahadur said that there was a school of independence growing in this country the responsibility for that would not be taken by the Liberals but the Government itself was responsible for the growth of that idea.

NO HOPE FROM VICEROY.

The Government might not give Dominion Status, continued the speaker, but they could not prevent men and running on dangerous lines. They might ease the situation as there was no doubt England was in a position to deal with any critical situation in India but he felt perfectly certain that the younger generation was not prepared to bear up and suffer and there lay the danger. The key to the situation lay in the hand of the Viceroy If the Viceroy was going to entrench himself behind the advice of men who were not in touch with the country then he did say he was living in a fool's paradise. Sir Tej Bahadur had not the least hope from the Government of India as it was at present contitnted. What would happen next year when Sir John Simon would tender his report he could not say. He had his own misgivings. He doubted very much whether they could hope to get anything out of the Simon Commission.

DAYS OF TRUSTEESHIP NEARING END.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in the course of his concluding remarks sounded a note of warning and said that the India of to-day was not the India of yesterday. The Trusteeship of England was coming to an end. They had to deal with a people who had attained majority and they were demanding from the so-called trustees their own property and also asking for accounts. If the British Government would realise the situation, they would change that mentality which they had maintained for so many years. They must realise the mentality which was growing in the country which, if not guided properly, would swallow everything It would swallow Dominion Status and even British connection and British trade. The situation could be met by taking courage and conceding at once what the Liberals had been asking for years. If the Government believed they could deal with the situation by repressive measures they were mistaken.—A. P.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC PROBLEM

—:o:—

"WE MUST MAKE OUR VOICE HEARD"

PROF. KALE'S SPEECH

MYSORE, Jan. 3.

The twelfth session of the Indian Economic Conference commenced here today before a large gathering, Professor V. G. Kale (Poona) presiding.

His Highness the Yuvaraja welcoming the delegates referred to the conference's functions which, he thought, were to prescribe remedies for all the economic ills affecting the body politic and ensure sound national progress. His Highness drew attention to the various economic questions which Mysore had been tackling during the last half a century, which struggle he felt had really produced a race of economically conscious individuals.

Professor Kale in his presidential address dwelt at length on what should be done in respect of the study and teaching of economic science in general and investigations of India's problems in particular. He added we have to strive in the profound faith that we can usefully contribute to the solution of India's big economic problem. We must make our voice heard, and must train the coming generation in scientific ways of thought". He concluded by saying that no occasion could be more appropriate than the present to take stock of our position in India and lay down the lines for definite work.

The Conference then rose for the day.

During their short sojourn the delegates have made study tours in the country, visiting the Gersoppor Falls, the Bhadravati Work, the Gold Fields and the Sivasamudram Electric Works.—A. P.

"NEGTSEIN" DISASTER SEQUEL

—:o:—

RESCUED CREW CHARGED WITH MURDER

RANGOON, Jan. 3.

The fourteen Asiatic crew who were picked up at sea by the English Mail steamer "Aronda" journeying to Calcutta and were recently brought down here belonging to Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's tug "Negtsein" which foundered in the Gulf of Martaban on Tuesday, December 18, were produced to-day before the Eastern Sub-Divisional Magistrate in Chamber under Section 302 I. P. C. on charge of murdering the officers reported lost.

The Magistrate remanded them to custody till the 7th January, bail having been refused.—A. P.

SURAT EDITOR BOUND OVER

—:o:—

SURAT, Jan. 3.

The District Magistrate Mr. H. V. Braham delivered judgment to-day in the case in which proceedings were taken under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code against Ishwarprasad C. Joshi the new Editor and publisher of "Hindu" and the printer, Fakirchand N. Badami, Mr. Braham passed the following order. "Under Section 118 Criminal Procedure Code Ishwarprasad Joshi do execute a bond for Rs. 1000 and furnish two sureties for the like amount for his good behaviour for a period of one year." Having found no case made against the printer, Fakirchand Badami the District Magistrate discharged him under Section 119 Criminal Procedure Code.—A. P.

PRINCE VISITS PALACE

—:o:—

NO DEFINITE CHECK TO KING'S PROGRESS

ANOTHER RESTLESS NIGHT

LONDON, Jan. 3.

To-day's bulletin regarding the King's condition is again regarded as not unsatisfactory. Although the King for the second time in succession spent a restless night, there has not been any definite check to his progress. This would appear to indicate that King has a slightly better reserve strength on which to draw. The Prince of Wales called at Palace just after doctors had left.—Reuter.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

—:o:—

DOCTORS STATE RECOVERY RETARTED

LONDON, Jan. 3.

A bulletin which is signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury's doctors states that His Grace's recovery has been retarded by some recurrence of inflammation necessitating a further period of rest in bed.—Reuter.

QUEEN THANKS MADRAS

—:o:—

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

The Governor of Madras has received the following message in reply to that sent by him to Her Majesty the Queen Empress: "Please convey to the people of Madras my warm thanks for their message of good wishes for the New Year and assure them how deeply I value their expressions of sympathy at this anxious time. Mary R. I.—A. P.

CONDITION UNCHANGED

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 3.

There is little change in the King's condition this morning.—Reuter.

ANOTHER GOOD DAY

—:o:—

KING'S SLOW PROGRESS CONTINUES

LONDON, Jan. 2.

A bulletin issued at 8/15 to-night states that the King had a good day. There is a slight improvement in His Majesty's condition.

SLOW PROGRESS CONTINUES.

To-night's bulletin, which is signed by Sir Stanley Hewett, Sir Hugh Rigby and Lord Dawson, is regarded as more satisfactory after the small interruption noted in the morning. The King is apparently continuing to make a slow progress. As had been hoped there was less tense atmosphere at the Palace, to-night, though as yet optimism must be subdued and anxiety continues. Doctors Howitt and Woods did not call at the Palace to-night. This is the second successive day that the ultra-violet ray treatment has been suspended.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

Lord Dawson did not pay his usual visit to Buckingham Palace, to-day, and the customary afternoon announcement regarding the King's health was not issued. This is regarded as a hopeful sign.—Reuter.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

—:o:—

DETAILED PROGRAMME

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

The Indian Science Congress will conclude its session on Tuesday next. To-day's programme commenced with a meeting of the Agricultural Section at the Medical College presided over by Mrs. Howard, Plant Institute, Indore.

The Presidential address was followed by an informal discussion on the position of geneties in India in general and Science Congress in particular.

Interesting papers have been contributed by various members on Agriculture, Mathematics and Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Medical and Veternary research and other kindred subjects. Besides sectional meetings the Committee has arranged a number of popular lectures including one by Prof. Raan on "The Structure of Matter" on Monday at the Victoria Hall which will be followed by the Congress Dinner at Hoore Pavilion.

There will be excursions by groups of members to the instutions like the Victoria Technical Institute, Engineering and Veterinary Colleges, Women and Children's Hospital, Wireless Station, besides whole day trips to Historic places like Conjeevaram, Mahabalipuram, Chidambaram and the Agricultural Farm at Coimbatore.

Distinguished scientists and scholars taking part in the Congress, besides those mentioned already are Dr. Agharkar, Professors Das Gupta, Sampat Kumar, Gilbert Fowler, S. N. Bose, J. N. Mukherjee, K. C. Mehta, Dr. Cyril S. Fox, Lt. Col. Reymour Sewell, Dr. C. Muthu, Sir Annamalai Chetty is the Chairman of the local committee and Viscount Goschen the patron of the Congress.—A. P.

UNION OFFICIAL ASSAULTED

—:o:—

COMPLAINT LODGED WITH AHMEDABAD POLICE

AHMEDABAD, Jan.

An official of the Labour Union was laboured by a workman of Raikhad while he was picketing the compound of mill. He has filed a complaint the police and the magistrate. The official has also filed a complaint wrongful restraint against two gate Gujarat Ginning Mill who he alleges prevented him from going to the mill chawl where the strikers are residing.—A. P.

BLUE HILL TRAFFIC RESTORED

—:o:—

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

The booking between Mettupalaiyam Coonoor on the Nilgiri Railway which was suspended owing to serious landslips for over a month was resumed to-day.—A. P.

EVACUATION COMPLETE

—:o:—

THE LAST CONTINGENT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

On the New Year's Day, the Royal Air Force evacuated two Indian, one German and three Turkish women and children. It is understood that for the present no more women and children remain to be evacuated. The aeroplane which was shot down at Kabul was successfully repaired with a new engine and has now been brought back to India.

It appears, that when the first attack was made by the rebels at Kabul, the French Minister was paying his customary visit to the British Minister, when suddenly and without the slightest warning some 2000 tribesmen came over the hills and commenced an attack on the forts and the firing, which lasted nine days, began on the Legation which came in for a heavy cross fire. The French Minister managed to reach his residence in safety. The British Legation building is very well built or it would have collapsed before the shell fire.

As it was, every window was shattered except the window of the billiard room in the centre of the building and it was in this room that the Legation Officials and their families took refuge. Luckily there was an ample supply of tinned provisions of various kinds, and, it is understood, aeroplanes have since taken up supplies which should last for six months.

During the siege two young Germans carrying their national flags, walked at considerable danger to themselves from the German Legation to enquire after the British Legation, and they had to remain there for three or four days before they could return in safety.—A. P.

STRIKE IN GUJARAT COLLEGE

—:o:—

CIPAL'S ATTITUDE RESENTED

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

students of the Gujarat College on strike to-day as a protest against notice put up by the Principal, Mr. ay Shirras, holding an examination third time and taking a fee of Rs. 3/- each from those students of the F.Y.A. Class who did not appear for the terminal examination (Mathematics Paper) on the day of arrival of the Simon Commission.

The second examination was held recently when about 60 students did not appear and now they are ordered to appear for the third examination on Jandary 15th. A. P.

BOMBAY RACES

—:o:—

WINTER MEETING: 9TH DAY

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are acceptances for Saturday's races (9th day of the Winter Meeting). The first race starts at 2-30 p.m.:—

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Krushan II 8-10, Birbal 8-10, Misshan 7-10, Zummar 8-10, Deauville 8-9, Vishalgad 8-9, Golden Ball 8-9, Subram 8-9, Shailan 8-9, Fureed Pasha 8-6, May 8-6, Girgaot 8-6, Amal 8-6, Mahboob 8-6, Saha'ab 8-3, The Knight 8-1, Yuvaraj 8-0, Sabea 8-0, Rozulmulk 8-0, Moon Spark 7-9.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Windsor 8-13, Roumania 8-10, Sahara 8-9, Kommanur 8-8, Najee 8-6, Karim Khan 8-6, Vibgyor 8-6, Lohagad 8-6, Topsy Turvy 8-6, December 8-6, Kasad Karim 8-5, Young Hilal 8-5, Noora 8-4, Lion 8-3, Injeman II 8-2, Kantaka 8-2, Le Touquet 8-1, Prince David 7-10, Zamruj 7-10, Speculation 7-5.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Francis II 9-8, Zoolfakar 9-3, Venture 9-2, Valentino 9-2, Sultan Khan 8-13, Sialkot 8-13, Black King 8-13, Sultana 8-11, Najmat al Sharq 8-11, Royal Ace 8-10, Arrogant 8-10, Ariff 8-10, Joyfuss 8-10, Arabian Sun 8-10, Britannia 8-10, Burq 8-9, Asad Pasha 8-6, The Show Boat 8-0, Molly King 8-0, Star of Kolhapur 7-9.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

Saxpence 9-6, Romanesco 9-0, Red Rash 7-11, Prose and Verse 9-2, Quatre Bras 7-13, Golden Wattle 8-10, Flintham 8-9, Dalkhusha 8-0, Adour 8-8, Bentoi 8-8, Arran Rose 8-7, Jubilant 8-7, Bonaparte 8-6, Theona 8-4, Highness 8-4, Pursued 8-3, Williams Mount 8-1, Vikramsinha 7-11, Fionnuala 7-4.

THE CROXTETH HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

Raphael 9-4, Pandora's Box 9-3, Fire Star 8-11, Henrietta 8-9, Newark 8-2, Roguey Poguey 8-2, Saxpence 8-0, Romaneseo 7-8, Glendor 7-13, Metrical 7-7, The Flirer 7-6, Scraphenalia 6-13, Dalkhusha 6-12, Golden Charm 6-10, Tinder Gee 6-4.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.

Wooer 9-7, Santock 9-1, Puffin 8-9, Wedding Day 8-7, Miss Mount 8-5, Birdwood 8-4, Restoration 8-4, Flying Steve 8-0, Ballybrophy 7-10, Wrigley's Gum 7-4.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.

Burgos 9-7, Hoppy 9-5, Glen Tree 7-2, Shri Narayan 8-0, Dark Blue 8-3, Tristan 8-2, Shipshape 7-11, Brannockstown 7-9, Rosewater 7-5, Gamvros 7-4.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750.

Mansoor Beg 9-13, Lucky Star 9-4, Shivaji Prasad 8-12, Cheerful 8-3, Tiger King 8-9, Dilawar Beg 8-5, Amar 7-9, Amij 8-3, Radha'a 8-3, Mijrid 7-13, Sanatogen 8-1, Noman 7-13, Shamsuzzaman 7-13, Gay 7-12, Sarsam 7-12, Bucknell 7-11, Telafar 7-10, Jalmood 7-10, Adwan 7-8.

GANDHIJI AT CHITARANJAN DAS HOSPITAL

—:o:—

PAYS TRIBUTE TO DESHBANDHU

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Mahatma Gandhi opened the new block of the Chittaranjan Sevasadan this evening. Among those present were Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. Vijaraghavachariar, Mr. J. N. Sengupta, Sir Nilratan Sircar, Mrs. C. R. Das and Dr. B. C. Roy.

This hospital has been started for the purpose of providing a home for ailing women irrespective of caste or creed. Declaring the new block open Gandhiji said that when he came to this building he recalled to his mind the sacred memory of Mr. Das, for he has always felt the absence of such great leader as was Das. Bengal should remember the great sacrifice of Deshbandhu Das. He thanked Dr. Roy and Sir Nilratan Sircar for working hard for the prosperity of the Institution which was a living monument to the memory of Das.—A. P.

—:o:—

BOLIVIA-PARAGUAY DISPUTE

—:o:—

ARGENTINE'S ABSTENTION IN SETTLEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Buenos Aires.—The Argentine has refused the invitation of the Pan-American Conference to appoint a representative to the Commission to settle the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay. The Argentine has already offered to mediate, but Bolivia has made reservations, hence the Argentino's abstention.—Reuter.

SINO-FRENCH TREATY

COMPLETE TARIFF AUTONOMY FOR CHINA

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Paris.—The text of the Sino-French Treaty, signed on December 22, is published. It provides for a complete tariff autonomy of China and the mutual application of the most-favoured-nation clause. Reuter.

THIRD TEST MATCH

—:o:—

AUSTRALIA'S BRAVE FIGHT

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Melbourne.—In the third Test Match, the Australians resumed their second innings, and, at lunch time, had made 168 for the loss of four wickets.

Australia (1st innings)	397
England (1st innings)	417
Australia (2nd innings)	347 (for 8 wkts.)

347 FOR 8 WICKETS.

Jan. 3.—At the close of the day's play in the third Test Match, Australia had made 347 runs for the loss of eight wickets in their second innings.—Reuter.

DEOGHAR CONSPIRACY CASE

—:o:—

APPEAL AT PATNA

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S OPENING ADDRESS

PATNA, Jan. 2.

The hearing of the appeal of 10 persons convicted in the Deoghar Conspiracy Case commenced to-day in the Patna High Court before the Chief Justice Mr. Kulwant Sahay and Mr. Justice MacPherson.

Referring to preliminary facts and the origin of the case Mr. Nandkeolyar, defence counsel, stated that on October 18, 927 he Criminal Investigation Department Patna, received information to the effect that two persons, described as revolutionaries, had gone to Deoghar and arms and ammunitions were in their possession. On that very day Rai Saheb Nagendranath Bagchi, C.I.D. officer, was sent to Deogha On his arrival there he stayed at the hana and while going for his evenin stroll met one of the suspected revolutionaris, Jiben Kanahi Pal. He follow him and traced him to a place called Deoghar Boarding. On the evening, October 19 a search warrant was obtained from the sub-divisional officer Deoghar, for the search of the praises of the Deoghar Boarding. On October 20 the police went to search the room occupied by Pal but nothing was found.

A MESSAGE TO RAI SAHEB.

Rai Sahib Ram Asis Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police was also aiding in the search. While he was still there a message was brought to him saying that a Babu in the adjoining room wanted to see him The Deputy Superintendent came out and met the accused Birennath Bhattacharji who told him that he had pistol in his room. The search party then went from Pal's room to Bhattacharji's room where they found two Mauser pistols, a bag containing cartridges, some papers and documents including an exercise book. These articles were then taken to the Thana and produced before the magistrate. After this discovery Inspector Bagchi reported to his headquarters at Patna about the finds recovered. Thereupon Mr. Daff, C.I.D. Officer, arrived at Deoghar on October 21.

DECIPHERING THE CODE.

He took the exercise book, which, he thought, was a code and had it deciphered from the C.I.D., Calcutta. The decoding disclosed the names of a number of persons with their addresses. As a result of this deciphering the Patna authorities issued a letter to the police of several provinces and districts asking them to hold searches regarding persons named in the list. Searches were made and later the result of these searches, according to Mr. Daff, was placed not before the Government Advocate but other counsel specially engaged by the Crown.

Here Mr. Manuk, the Crown counsel, took exception of the remark and denied its correctness.

"A REVOLUTIONARY ORGANISATION"

Continuing Mr. Nandkeolyar observed that all these materials were placed before the counsel and later sanction for the prosecution was obtained from the Government and Mr. Daff in pursuance of that sanction filed a complaint against twenty men and they were put on trial. A number of charges were framed by the committing court but the Crown later withdrew all the charges except those under sections 121-A I.P.C. and 19 Arms Act. According to the prosecution case the accused were members of a criminal conspiracy whose central organisation was known as the "Hindustan Republican Association." The "Yellow Leaflet" was its constitution and the "Cipher List" on the Excercise Book was the secret register in code words of some of the conspirators or the members of the Association. With regard to this three questions arise: (1) Does any association of the name of "Hindustan Republican Association" exist? (2) Is the Yellow Leaflet constitution of that Association or for the matter of that any existing unlawful association of that character? (3) Is the cipher code actually the working register of that Association or any other association with unlawful purpose?

SHEET ANCHOR OF PROSECUTION.

Supposing that it was established that there was such an Association then they would have to prove if these persons were really members of that Association. The counsel contended that the imagination of the Crown counsel harnessed to the resources of the police had resulted in making a record much too voluminous two-thirds of which he suggested would be found upon examination to be entirely valueless for a decision of the main issues in the case. The sheet anchor of the prosecution was the Cipher Book and the evidence of searches which the crown relied as confirming the Cipher Code. The defence counsel contended that the case was peculiar in as much as the bulk of the case of the crown was based upon series of speculations. He argued that the cipher code was found in possession of one of the accused Biren and while it might be used as evidence against him it could not be used as evidence against the other accused persons under section 10, Evidence Act, unless two conditions laid down therein were satisfied namely that it was found upon independent evidence apart from the cipher that there was a reasonable ground for believing that a general conspiracy existed and secondly each one of the accused persons was a member of that conspiracy. This objection, the counsel urged, applied not only to the cipher code which was discovered in Deoghar but also to the other documents discovered in possession of the other accused in the case.

CITATION OF CASES.

The counsel cited several cases when their Lordships asked him to deal first with the facts which the trial judge had found afforded reasonable ground for the belief that a conspiracy of the nature alleged by the Crown existed. The counsel dealing with the fact that the judge had found a connection between the accused Sailendra of Allahabad and Upendra of Comilla on the ground that the latter's name was found in the Lexican Code in the possession of Sailendra submitted that this code could not be used under Section 10, Evidence Act, without independent evidence of connection between Sailendra and Upendra which was entirely wanting. Again the trial court had relied upon another cipher code found in the possession of Sailendra containing the name of Suren for finding a connection between Suren and Sailendra. The counsel urged that the trial judge was not justified in using this cipher code without independent evidence of the association between Sailendra and Suren, which, in fact, was wanting. The counsel then proceeded to discuss the evidence of association between some other accused and submitted that though in the case of some there was evidence of association they were all innocent associations and in the absence of other evidence did not warrant the conclusion of their being members of a criminal conspiracy. In the case of some other accused like those coming from Halakhandi there was evidence upon which a reasonable inference would be that they were members of a conspiracy to commit dacoity at Halakhandi but not in any way connected with the conspiracy as alleged by the Crown.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S REMARK.

The Chief Justice remarked he was not clear whether any question under Section 10 of the Evidence Act at all arose.

Mr. Mandkeolyar said if Section 10 did not apply then there was no other provision in the Evidence Act under which the prosecution were entitled to use the documents found in the possession of some of the accused as against the rest of the accused persons.

At this stage the court rose for the day.—A. P.

Whole Turkish Nation to Learn New Latin Alphabet

—:o:—

GREYBEARDS AND GRANDMA'S TO LEARN A. B. C!

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Constantinople.—A remarkable spectacle was witnessed in Turkey yesterday the whole nation going back to school. Men and women, old and young, were peremptorily summoned to the class room to learn the new Latin alphabet. Even greybeards shuffled along to revive youthful memories, and women nursing babies came to learn ABC. National schools for the general instruction in the new characters were opened with an impressive ceremony. Speeches were delivered referring to the benefit likely to follow as a result of the new revolution in letters.

It has been arranged to give for one year instruction in reading and writing in the new alphabet to two-thirds of the population.—Reuter.

Angora.—Turkey is plunged in mourning due to the death from appendicitis, of Nedjati Bey, Minister of Education, who was prominently identified with the adoption of the Latin alphabet.—Reuter.

THE BOMBAY LAND REVENUE AMENDMENTS BILL NO XIV OF 1928

(Continued from page 6.)

occupancy introduced fundamental changes in the conditions of occupancy, which, however, were meant to apply to upri lands only and not to Miras as is clear from the rules framed under Mr. Wingate's scheme, the reason being that the Upri tenure was a mere tenancy-at-will and so Government could lay what conditions they liked upon their tenants. The object of the scheme was to improve the conditions of tenure in the case of Upri lands: By the new scheme the Upri got in exchange for a tenancy-at-will a permanent tenure subject to payment of Government assessment and the condition of not sub-dividing the holding to prevent the evils of fragmentation.

SIMILARITY BETWEEN THE SYSTEMS.

In his discussion of the new system of tenure, Wingate constantly refers to Miras, usually in a depricating tone on account of the disadvantages attaching to the excessive sub-division permitted and from which his new tenure would, he thought, be free. But Miras being an old and established tenure could not be interfered with and therefore sub-division in such lands could not be stopped. At the same time the Joint Rules regarding succession, transfer, etc., were applied to Miras no less than to Upri lands, the result being to establish the same kind of dual title to land in the one case as in the other. Theoretically, the two tenures still differed, in that sub-division was allowed in the case of the one and not in that of the other. In practice, however, this divergence soon ceased to exist and the holders of Upri lands, as already explained, assumed the right of sub-division exactly as the Mirasdars. When this occurred, the sole difference between the tenures lay in the right of recovery which the Mirasdars claimed to exercise even after failing to pay the assessment to which Wingate refers when he remarks that "Until very lately ejectment for non-payment of the Government assessment was nearly unknown and paupers were allowed to linger on year after year in the possession of land they had no means of cultivating, the Revenue Officers contenting themselves with screwing out of them what they could and remitting the remainder. This was particularly the case with Miras land in the Deccan."

(Paragraph 13 of Capt Wingate's letter.)

LAST DISTINCTION DISAPPEARS.

He recommended, however, that the rule making occupation dependent upon the payment of the assessment should be applied to Miras lands also and this was done. With this change the last real difference between the two forms of tenure practically ceased to exist, though the nominal distinction was retained until a considerably later period. For the purpose of this present chapter, however, the distinction may be ignored and both kinds of tenure included under the name of the Survey tenure."

(Survey & Settlement Manual Vol. I. Pp. 223-24).

(To Be Continued).

THE AMERICAN TOURISTS DEFEND

(Continued from page 6.)

tures one sees now at the Paris Saloons, that he would be much surprised, and perhaps not to be so sure that the artistic future of America was doomed.

It must be remembered, too, that almost all the people of the U. S. A. and Canada also, have come more or less recently from Europe—not from Asia—and that the virtues and faults of the Americans reflect in some measure those of Europe, besides having probably some added virtues and faults of their own.—Yours etc.

M. A. GOULD,
Boston, U. S. A.

Dec. 31—1928.

GENERAL BOOTH'S HEALTH

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Colonel Tucker told a pressman to-day, that though General Booth had had a severe nerve breakdown the General had at no time suffered from any mental derangement. All visitors, including his sister, Commander Evangeline Booth, had been banned because it was of the utmost importance that he should not come to know of the meeting of the High Council of Salvation Army to consider his possible deposition the knowledge of which might cause relapse. He was recovering his full strength, and was mentally as alert as he ever was.—Reuter.

GERMAN ECONOMIC SITUATION

PRESS ON MR. GILBERTS REPORT

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Berlin.—Mr. Parker Gilbert is, in no way, popular since the publication of his annual report portraying the German economic situation as rosy. This, the newspapers unanimously affirm, is unjustified and unfair, because it is likely to create an erroneous impression in the minds of members of the new Commission of Experts.—Reuter.

London.—Major E. Douglas-Jones has been promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, and is posted to command the Royal Artillery in Ceylon.—Reuter's Special.

THE HEADLINE MIND

—:o:—

G. K. C'S GIBE

Are people reading more? If they are, (observes Mr. G. K. Chesterton in the "Illustrated London News"), the fact is only a fact in a certain sense and relation, and requires to be considerably modified by the realisation of other facts; and these are exactly the facts that are never realised. It is quite true that, in one sense, things are being made easier and easier to read. But that sort of thing is sometimes done not because there is a boom in the goods, but because there is a slump in them. Reading matter has to a great extent growd cheaper, in more than one sense of the word. But it does not even prove that a book is a best seller that the bookseller throws it into the "Twopence Any Volume" box. People mark down goods to get rid of them, as well as to please a public anxious to get hold of them; and things are sometimes sold cheap because nobody would buy them if they were dear. But, apart from this manifest though rather neglected economic truth, there are special reasons, for doubting the genuineness of the general increase in reading. I strongly suspect that the solid blocks of type in the newspapers are read much less than they were some time ago. I suspect that the newspapermen themselves suspect it. That accounts for what is otherwise so utterly unaccountable; the raving lunacy of the headlines.

"IDIOTIC HEADLINES."

The journalist puts the queerest things in large letters at the top of the column, simply because he doubts whether they will be read at all if he only puts them in the middle of the column. Thus there are all sorts of trivial but often truthful touches, natural enough in any descriptive article, which look like stark idiocy when printed in capitals, as though they were the title of the article. The more old-fashioned journalist, writing his descriptive sketches, was content to pass over these things lightly, knowing they would at least be read in their right setting and valued for what they were worth. It is not necessarily snobbish or silly to say, in the course of a long and varied description of a Coronation or a cricket-match, that the Duchess of Ditchwater seemed amused when a gutter-boy turned cart-wheels in front of her, or that the Bishop of Ballyhammer loudly applauded the batting of his old school. Giving a long and casual account of all sorts of things, a man might well mention the Duchess as he might mention the weather, or notice the Bishop as much as the boy. The hideous vulgarity that shrieks from the newspaper now comes from the new habit of transferring even the smallest point from small print to large print, and putting the Duchess and the Bishop on the top line as if they were revolutions in Russia or earthquakes in Japan. It is when we read in the headlines, at the very first glance "Gamin Wins, Duchess's Smile" or "Bishop Applauds Batsmen" that we writhe and grind our teeth at the breakfast-table and swear never to open a newspaper again.

PRINTING FOR BABIES.

All this reminds me very much of people relapsing into the alphabet of the horn-book, and the celebrated statement that The Cat Sat On The Mat. It does not seem to me to be an advance in reading, but rather a relapse into being unable to read. Things that are really to be read have to be printed in very plain capital as they used to be printed for babies. They have to be printed in very plain capital letters; and anything that is to be noticed at all has to be printed very large. Now, this is not what people who really know how to read would ever describe as the pleasure of Reading. It might perhaps be compared in some ways to the modern science of signalling. But it is not knowing how to read connected and cultivated prose, giving to larger and lesser things their due weight in the whole balance of the composition. This is rather an evidence that people are really reading less and less; receding, as it were, further and further from the distant lights of literacy, so that only the very largest signals or widest flashes can reach them.

WHERE ARE THE DEAD?

(Continued from page 12.)

cumstances and conditions caused by the Evolution of the Material Universe which is its own manifestation, it gets individualized and is called this Soul that Soul and so forth. These tainted or affected portions, that is, active portions of the Cosmic Intelligence which by their stay in and operation through certain sets of material formations called Bodies, get circumscribed and afflicted as the portion of the common Air gets affected in the tropics—these individualized portions which I call Souls do leave the body though immediately and simultaneously there comes in the all-pervading potential Cosmic Intelligence with its potential Soul or Vitality-Character, as the surrounding Air in the Tropics rushes to the vacuum caused by the rising heated air.

So, my conclusions are:—

(I). There is such a thing as Soul which is not the Body as is said by Science.

(II). It does leave the Body when Death takes place.

(III) Death is not always piecemeal.

(IV) Piecemeal Death wherever it occurs, does not necessarily disprove the existence of Soul.

(V) Electricity, that is potentially present everywhere and throughout all time is capable of disappearing as a particular active manifestation, say light, from a particular mechanical arrangement at a particular time. Similarly, the Cosmic Intelligence which is potential Vitality, potential Knowledge, and potential everything else, may disappear in its active capacity as an individualized Vitality or the Soul from a particular mechanical arrangement or material combination called the body. When portions of the Body affected, this individualized active Vitality or the Soul does not act there. When the whole Body gets affected, it leaves it as Light disappears; though like potential Electricity, the potential Vitality of the Cosmic Intelligence is still present there.—From The Humanist.

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The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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Swaraj Could Not Be Had by Chanting Independence Mantra

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

The following is a translation of Mahatma Gandhi's speech in commending his resolution. Gandhiji said:

"If you want India to be free give up talking about Independence and Dominion Status. Remember only this much that Swarajya is that alone which may make us feel in our heart of hearts that we have obtained that we wanted to achieve."

FIGHT FOR TRUTH.

"I came all the way from Subarmati Ashram to support the Nehru Report, because this Report was the direct outcome of the mandate of the Madras Congress which appointed it. This is a sort of Swaraj for the country to-day and I cannot say what will happen to-morrow. We must fight for truth those who give up truth, honour and pledge and tradition cannot attain Swaraj as they are unfit for it."

Continuing he urged the delegates to honour the compromise which their leaders had arrived at in the Subjects Committee. "If you honestly think," said he, "that I am lowering the Congress Flag then spit on me and do not listen me. I do not wish you to vote for this resolution because it is my resolution but do so only if you are prepared to work out the programme chalked out for you.

ELECT ANOTHER PRESIDENT.

If you reject this resolution you must elect another President because it is he who is behind this resolution. He deprecated dirty tactics used for securing the majority of delegates which delayed Swaraj. If you want Swaraj you must purge yourself of this dirt. (Loud and continued applause).

Replying to the debate Gandhiji said that his remarks were principally addressed to young Bengal and if they considered for the moment that mere Gujarati could not understand young Bengal then I say that young Bengal would commit most serious blunder.

"I want to make my position absolutely clear that if you are wise you must dismiss from your mind the bogey Independence versus Dominion Status. There is no such thing as to who is in contrast and opposition between Dominion Status and Independence.

I for one do not want Dominion Status that might interefere with my growth that is Independence. We are architects of our destiny. The architects for the Nehru Report are our countrymen appointed by you. There is no hand or part of the Government in framing of the document. The document owes its origin to the Madras Congress and it was this Madras Congress that this Committee was appointed. The question has been agitating my mind even since last evening that there was going to be a serious amendment to be moved and resolution I have submitted to you is the direct result of a compromise.

The resolution that I had originally framed was moved before the Subjects Committee in the way of some kind of informal compromise and some kind of understanding. There were many heads behind that resolution and there was intention to placate as many men as possible.

I do not want, therefore, to suggest that you are bound by this resolution or compromise but I do want to say that those who are supposed to be bound should not run away with the idea that it has been thrust upon them. Here I am making an appeal that that sentiment is wrong. I suggest that those who were behind the compromise subsequently discovered that they have committed a serious blunder. You will have Independence on your lips as Muslims utter the name of Mollah on their lips. All that muttering of Mantra shows that Independence will be surely an empty formula.

I PROMISE DOMINION STATUS WITHIN A YEAR.

If you are not prepared to stand by your honour what will be Independence worth for. If the Viceroy insults your honour or the President of the European Chamber of Commerce insults us you will be want our Independence because we want to vindicate our honour. I want to abide by that compromise because our leaders have entered into compromise but if you think it not a matter of honour, if you think that Independence of your country is lost if you accept the resolution I have to submit to you that you can throw out resolution by overwhelming majority or any majority whatsoever. Swaraj is my birthright as much as the breath in my nostrils is my birthright. If you follow the programme of work with honesty and intelligence I promise Dominion Status within one year.
—A.P. Special.

THE STARTING POINT OF SWARAJ

—:o:—

CONCENTRATE ON CONGRESS WORK

PANDIT MOTILALJI'S ADVICE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

An address was presented to Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress at the Howrah Town Hall this morning on behalf of the Howrah Municipality. The Town Hall and the Municipal office were tastefully decorated. There was a large gathering. Pandit Motilal Nehru on arrival was received by Mr. Boroda Prasanna Pain, Chairman and other commissioners of the Municipality. After Pandit Motilal Nehru was garlanded, Mr. Pain read the address which was printed on silk and was enclosed in a beautiful casket.

In the course of his address Mr. Pain referred to the manifold services Pandit Nehru had rendered in the cause of the country which extorted universal admiration. As colleague and comrade in arms of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das you have held aloft the banner of freedom unfurled by him and you have been carrying on his unfinished work with characteristic zeal and enthusiasm. You have never allowed not even under the gravest provocation yourself to be influenced by party prejudices and communal passions. You and your colleagues belong to the proud distinction of having evolved the first constitution for the future government of the country."

MOTILALJI'S REPLY.

Pandit Motilal Nehru in the course of his reply said: Whenever I come to Calcutta I feel assured of a very cordial welcome in the city of Mr. C. R. Das. As to the work before us the resolution which was passed early this morning in the Congress will afford a good starting point for the achievement of selfrealisation in fact, self-determination for which Mr. C. R. Das fought and died. It is the bad artisan, who quarrels with his tools. Deshbandhu was fully satisfied with such tools as would enable him by his endeavours to realise his ambitions. He did not wait till he got the very best tools. His motto was self-reliance and not reliance upon tools and other accessories. He and I have always maintained, that all we want is standing room in our own country and the moment we get that we can expand and grow to the fullest height of national freedom. (Hear, hear.) The resolution that was passed this morning gives us that standing room and it now depends upon our joint endeavours to expand and to grow. That resolution will be followed to-day by a programme which will also be moved by Mahatma Gandhi. It will be predominantly a social programme in which the Municipalities will have a great part to play. I trust that when that programme is accepted by the Congress you will take very keenly to it and see that it is carried out within your jurisdiction. The future success of our political endeavours depends upon our joint action and you are quite right in referring to the All-Parties Conferences which had been held and the constitution which has been evolved as a result. That constitution will when established practically give you full Swaraj. (Hear, hear.) And if you do not get it, it will not be the fault of the constitution but your own fault. All that it needs is presenting a united front to the foreign Government in this country. That has in a great measure been achieved by the All-Parties Conference. All that is needed is universal support to be given to it by all parties in the country. I hope that that support will be forthcoming in Howrah and if it is, I can assure you of a speedy attainment of Swaraj.—A. P. Special.

CO-OPERATIVE CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have been declared successful at the Co-operative Certificate Examination held by the Central Education Board of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, on October last at Bombay, Surat, Dharwar and Karachi.

Second Class:—Amin, P. I.; Bagade, Anant Nagesh; Bhole, V. P.; Lalwani, Permanand T.; Malek, M. B. Parikh J. P. Pass:—Bhatwadekar, G. V.; Nayank, V. B.; Gidwani, L. G.; Jethanand, H. P.; Mansukhani, H. G.; Motwani, B. G. Desai, M. B.; Hullur N. S.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Phaltan at Government House Bombay on Wednesday the 2nd January.

The Hon'ble Mr. and G. B. Pradhan and Mr. and Mrs A. R. Dalal lunched at Government House Bombay on Wednesday the 2nd January.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes gave a Dance at Government House Bombay on Wednesday the 2nd January.

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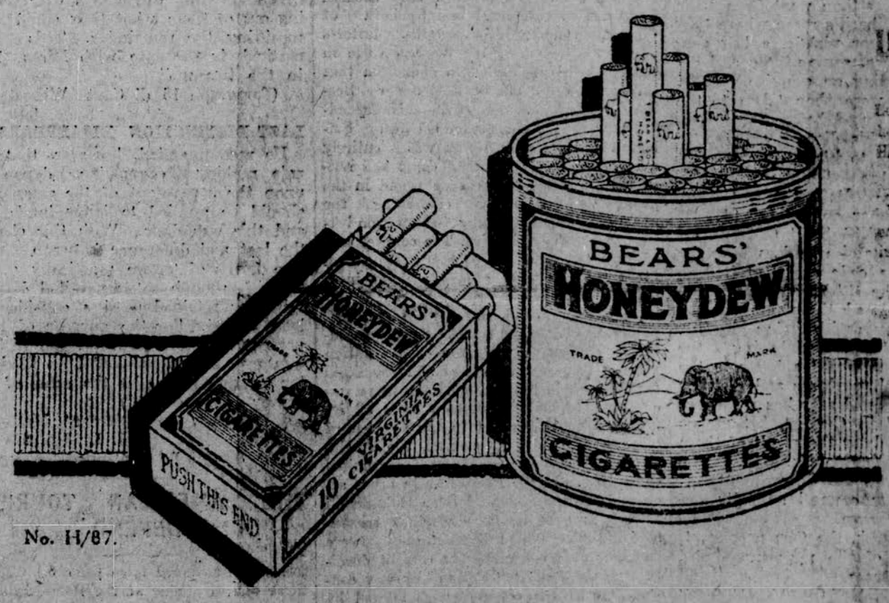

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TAKE stock of yourself for a minute. You were such a healthy, radiant girl once—not so very long ago.

And now? Do you feel as fresh and buoyant as you should; have you the right spirit to enjoy life?

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NAVSARI'S PROGRESS

—:o:—

H. H. GAEKWAR OPENS WATER WORKS

HIS CONCERN FOR YOUTHFUL POPULATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, Jan. 1.

The town of Navsari was "en fete" yesterday on the occasion of His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao Gaikwad of Baroda's visit to open the Water Works and perform other ceremonies. The Railway station and the road leading to the State palace which passes through the town was richly decorated with flags, buntings and arches.

The special train carrying His Highness accompanied by his elder brother Srimant Sampat Rao Maharaj, the Diwan R. B. Krishnamachariar, Naib-Dewan Rao Bahadur G. H. Desai, and Sir Abas Ali Beg, steamed into the station premises at 8-45 a.m. yesterday, when Mr. Nadkarni, the Suba of Navsari Prant, received His Highness and conducted him to the specially decorated waiting-room by the Railway authorities where His Highness was garlanded among others by Mr. K. J. Majumdar, the President of the Navsari Municipality, the Mahajan Seth Mr. Ranganath Sethji and the High Priest of the Parsi community. The Maharaja then immediately left the station for the State palace when he inspected a guard-of-honour formed by the boy-scouts and girl-guides present there. On the way to the State palace His Highness was given a rousing reception by the people who had gathered in large numbers on either side of the road and in the galleries of the houses.

A "CATCHY" MOTTO.

An interesting feature of the occasion was that the placard hung on the way by one of the cloth merchants named Mr. Jagmohandas bearing the words in Gujarati meaning—"Duties destroy commerce" arrested the attention of His Highness whereupon he was subsequently called by the Maharaja in person. The Maharaja is understood to have asked the Suba to record objections of Mr. Jagmohandas.

At 9-30 a.m. His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao attended the Water Works opening ceremony function in a well-decorated pandal in the Jubilee Bag where an address was presented to His Highness by the local Municipality.

THE ADDRESS.

After the welcome and prayer songs, Mr. K. J. Majumdar read the address on *behalf of the Municipality and presented* it in a beautiful silver casket, on either *side of which were inscribed the pictures* of the local Town Hall and the Water *Works with the reservoir.*

The Chief Engineer, Mr. Gurtu, then *read the report of the Water Works* scheme, wherein it was stated that the *Baroda Government had sanctioned the* scheme for Rs. 10,46,000, out of which *Rs. 4,60,000 were to be spent for drain-*age.

The Maharaja, then at the request of Mr. K. J. Majumdar, declared the Water Works opened by turning with a gold-handle stick the valve of the specially erected water-fountain by the donation of Mr. Dahyabhai Vasanji Marolia.

GAEKWAR'S REPLY.

His Highness replying to the address, in addition to a printed speech, spoke "extempore" for about an hour, the theme of his address being the grant of self-government to his subjects.

The Maharaja declared that he was prepared at that very moment to grant them self-government if the people were prepared to manage it. But he questioned their competeness to take over the responsibility to be prepared to govern themselves. His Highness pointed out they should learn to trust each other and create among themselves real spirit of self-sacrifice.

Continuing Sir Sayaji Rao said when a Raja exercised his powers he never did it for his personal benefit, nor did he differentiate between castes or creeds of his subjects, but he exercises them in the welfare of his subjects as a whole. He did not consider himself too high or exalted because he was sitting on a raised dais.

RAJA A LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT-WALA.

Proceeding His Highness called himself a stronger Local Self-Governmentwala, but said from his personal experience extending over 50 years he had to lower down his aspirations because he found that even his officers could not come up to the level of his mark. Again the people had not yet learnt to lead a clan public life. Under these circumstances His Highness advised the gathering to wait and added: "If I grant you Swaraj what will be the result? Obviously failure, and they will say the Maharaja was a fool to be influenced."

His Highness farther remarked it is the person who wears the shoes who knows where it pinches. He advised his audience to learn to free themselves from petty quarrels and communal differences and asked them to come united in a solid body to ask for Swaraj.

WANTED CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM.

There was some criticism made against the Indian States and Princes. Criticisms were always welcomed, provided they were disinterested, constructive and well-founded. The Rajahs were not gods. They were nothing more than ordinary individuals of this mortal world, but exalted persons merely by circumstances and as such they were liable to err. They have to face conflicting wishes of their subjects and a critic had to consider all those difficulties before levelling criticism.

Concluding His Highness referred to the question of raising the age-limit of marriage, and said that it was more in the hands of the people to solve it than the Government, and showed his readiness to do everything if people approached His Highness with a genuine desire. His Highness asked them whether they had the courage, the spirit of self-sacrifice to do it. Their ruler was ever ready to help them.

HARTOG COMMITTEE AT DELHI

—:o:—

MUSLIM EDUCATION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

The Hartog Committee examined to-day Sir A. K. Ghuznavi and Maulvi Bedar Bakht at their last public sitting. Sir A. K. Ghuznavi maintained that the crux of the question of Muslim education in Bengal was adequate provision for scholarship fund. He therefore advocated setting apart of one crore of rupees a year for ten years for substantial scholarship fund, a part of which would provide for a scheme for sending Mahomedan students yearly for training to Europe.

He advocated compulsory religious instruction in all schools and proposed to get over the expensiveness of imparting education in too many languages by gradually replacing Urdu by Bengalee in Bengal. He stated elaborately the directions in which all the existing embargo on Muslims should be removed. He added there should be adequate representation of Muslims in the governing bodies and the teaching staff of all the educational institutions and on the Senate Syndicate and the Secondary Board and Appointment Board of Studies of the Calcutta University.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA PRESS CONFERENCE

—:o:—

NEW STANDING COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

The All-India Journalistic Conference met this morning under the presidency of Mr. K. Natarajan Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail," Bombay. Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee of the "Modern Review" welcomed the delegates as Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. Natarajan then delivered the presidential address.

After the presidential address the Subjects Committee placed before the Conference three resolutions which were carrid.

The first resolution appointed a Standing Committee of the All-India Press Conference for the year 1929 with Mr. Natarajan as Chairman, Messrs. Ramanada Chatterji A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Bepin Chandra Pal, S. A. Brelvi, K. C. Roy, of the Associated Press La Linan Roy, S. Sadanand, T. Prakasam, C. Y. Chintamani and Mrinalakanti Bose, as members.

The second resolution requested the Standing Committee to form a scheme for the improvement of the status and *condition of the service of journalists and* for the establishment of an All-India *Organisation to safeguard their interests.*

The third resolution placed on record the *Conference's emphatic disapproval* of the action of Sir John Simon in instituting *censorship as a condition for re*porting proceedings of the Statutory Commission as an uncalled for and unwarranted interference with the liberties of the press.

A fourth resolution empowered the Standing Committee to raise funds for carrying on the work of the Conference.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the Conference came to an end.—Free Press.

GENERAL BOOTH NOT INFORMED OF HIGH COUNCIL'S DECISION

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Pending the meeting of the High Council of the Salvation Army on January 8, Commander Evangeline Booth, has been endeavouring to see her brother, General Bramwell Booth, but hitherto without success. She received a letter from Mrs. Bramwell Booth saying that it would be impossible for her to see the General at present as it is desirable to avoid any possibility of a set-back in the General's improvement. Colonel Tucker of the Salvation Army explained that the General did not know that the meeting of High Council had been called. Doctor had not yet permitted him to be told about the meeting. After the meeting of the Council, if his health permitted, he would be informed of its decision. This would avoid any possibility of his experiencing needless worry.—Reuter.

SERBIAN CABINET DISSOLVED

—:o:—

SPLIT OVER SERB-CROAT DISPUTE

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Belgrade.—King Alexander has accepted the resignation of Father Koroshetz's Coalition Ministry which has split over the Serb-Croat quarrel. The Democrats are favouring conciliating the Croats who are now boycotting the Parliament whereas the Radicals and other Coalitionists oppose the conciliation.—Reuter.

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BOMBAY, FRIDAY JANUARY 4 1929

WHERE ARE THE DEAD?

—:o:—

Death-How and Why it Occurs

In View of the fierce Contrversy that raging on "where are the dead?" the is following lecture by Col. Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur Singh will be found intersting

Last week, we had a paper on "The Scientific View of Life's Continuity". In it, the lecturer made us understand that it is the conclusion of Modern Science —particularly, Physiology and Medical Science —that:—

(i) There is no such thing as Life or Soul apart form and independent of the Body;

(ii) Life or Soul is but an emanation of bodily or physical activities; and, therefore, Intelligence or Consciousness which is the feature of that Life or Soul is equally the outcome of bodily activities as light and flame are the outcome of a candle in a high state of combustion;

(iii) Since Life or Soul is the same as the exuberance of bodily activity, nothing leaves the body when 'Death' is said to occur;

(iv) And, because nothing leaves the body suddenly at such a time, 'Death' is not instantaneous, i.e., it is piecemeal.

Thus, the conclusions of Modern Science are that the Soul is not different from the Body and that therefore Death is not instantaneous. Popular belief, on the other hand, is that the Soul is different and that, thereore. Death is instantaneous. Opposed to both this contradictory views I personaly venture to hold that the Soul is different from the Body and yet Death too may be piecemeal.

BODY AND SOUL.

In the course of this paper, I shall attempt to establish my position. That Death is piecemeal has been beyond doubt established by Modern Science, and that too on incontrovertible testimonies of a well-tested character. This does not necessarily mean that Death cannot be instantaneous. The whole trouble is with regard to the question of the Soul. Whether there is any such thing as the Soul; if so, whether it leaves the Body when Death takes place; and whether, at such a time, it leaves the Body suddenly or gradually—these are the problems I would discuss in this paper.

Before, however, I proceed with the main theme of my proposition, I would give you what I consider to be the make-up of the Body. You will all agree with me when I tell you that in the constitution of the Body there are Solids, Liquids anb Gases. You will also agree with me that, in this series, each is finer than its predecessor; and that all these are but different states, though varying in the degree of fineness, of one and the same entity—Matter. I suppose you will still agree with me that these various states are brought about by Heat, by increase or decrease in its quantity. Thus we have now come to the stage of considering that Matter, and Heat which brings about alterations in the state of Matter, constitute our Bodies.

Modern Science, however, tells us that both Matter and Heat are the outcome or evolutions of Aether. Science also tells us that this Aether is material, but that it is so fine as to be practically beyond all possibility of ordinary perception. In fact, Science tells us that Aether is so fine that there is no place in Space where it does not and cannot exist, so much so that it pervades through and through even the hardest of solids. Thus it this Aether is the finest form of material existence into which all other material states resolve and out of which they evolve, then it is certain that that Aether also is present in our Bodies.

What is the nature of this Aether? It is very fine. It is fully material; yet it is practically a vacum or is empty, composed of no more than bundles of currents of Energy in operation.

Thus, so far we all agree that in the make-up of our Bodies, there are Solids, Liquids, Gases, Heat and Aether, i.e., all Matter in its various states of being from the grossest to the finest.

I now ask you to proceed further with me and see if there is or can be anything else. Personally, I hold that there are some more.

LAW OF RELATIVITY.

In Aether, we have reached a state of existence that is practically empty and yet fully material. Everything in this Universe goes in pairs, i.e., in relativity. There is 'Good' because there is another entity called 'Bad'. Similar is everything else like Virtue and Vice; Beginning' and 'Ending' and so forth. So, if there is a state of existence called 'Material', I take it there must be another state called 'Immaterial'. Though ultimately all Existence is one, yet for purposes of understanding and Knowledge, we have to take things in pairs or in relativity within that common Existence. Hence, if there is Aether which is a state of Existence that is empty and yet completely manual, I hold that there must be a state of Existence which is equally empty and yet completely immaterial. As Solids become Liquids, Liquids become Gases and these Gases passing into Heat and finally to Aether, i.e., as one that is gross becomes fine, until it reaches a very fine form, I do not see any reason why we should not push on our investigation further and come to a state which is finer, much finer than the finest—proved and approved of by Science, viz., Aether. Though Aether is very fine, yet it is admitted to be material, and materialaness indicates grossness. So Aether, though fine, yet is gross, i.e., it is not fully fine; it is not the finest. When from Solids to Aether we can pass by gradual reduction in the quality of grossness, we can equally pass still further where even the minute grossness of such a fine entity as Aether will not remain. The task may be difficult, very difficult indeed, but not impossible. Personally, I do not see any objection to this position being reached, because I hold that all Existence is one and everything there but marks a different state of it. That is, according to my view, it is not impossible to reach the finest imaginable state of Existence, i.e., a state which is the quintessence of Fineness itself.

If this contention of mine is admitted, the finest state of Existence also forms part of our Bodies. There is, however one thing to note here. So far we have passed from one state to another by graduations, as it were, that are gradual—i.e., Solids pass into Liquids, and they into Gases; these latter merge in Heat which merges in Aether, i.e., Matter that is grossest becomes Matter that is finest. From here to non-Matter that is fine is a big jump, and, if we are to follow the Law of Uniformity that operates the same in all states of Existence, here too we must have gradations. So I take it that Aether which is empty and Material becomes Mind that is empty and semi or quasi-Material; and this becomes Soul that is empty and almost non-Material; and this finally becomes Cosmic Intelligence that is empty and fully non-Material.

UNITY OF EXISTENCE.

Thus, beginning with Solids which are Matter in its grossest state, we pass through states of lessening grossness till we come to Aether which is the finest in perceptible Existence; thence we pass through Mind and Soul to Cosmic Intelligence, where gradually finer stages are reached, i.e., where gradually the perceptibility too disappears.

I have already told you of my belief of the Unity of Existence; and if this is granted, then, all the states of Existence, from the grossest to its finest, go to make up our bodies, i.e., there are Solids, Liquids and Gases; there are Heat and Aether; there are also Mind and Soul; and, finally, there is the Cosmic Intelligence. Among these, from the Liquid to the Soul we have the intervening states of Existence marked according to its increasing gradations of Fineness; while in the Solid and in the Cosmic Intelligence, we have the either ends of its being—the one marking the climax of its Perceptibility and the other indicating the basis of its Imperceptibleness. Perceptibility is the quality of Materiality; and where this quality is not discoverable, Man calls it Immaterial. Both Materiality and Immateriality are thus conventional divisions of human invention based upon the human capacity for Perception. Hence, it is true we are made both of what we call material and immaterial entities.

One other thing I wish to tell you in this connection is this. Though the solids, liquids and gases in all bodies are the same in quality and construction and are emanations of the same common Aether, yet, when viewed from the standpoint of each body, they get individualized, i.e., I think that my body is quite different from yours. The same is true of Mind and Soul also. As sharing the qualities of immateriality to a greater extent, they are nearer and much more akin to the universal Cosmic Intelligence than Aether or any of its progeny which, because of their perceptibility, are decidedly material, yet, when viewed from the standpoint of each individual, they appear to be different minds and different souls. As solid and liquid, which as parts of Aether are universal, yet appear to be individualized that is appear to be different solids and different liquids, so, mind that is universal and soul that is universal, as parts of the ultimate universal Cosmic Intelligence, yet appear to be different in different individuals. This difference is brought about by circumstances in the order of evolution amidst which they are placed. I shall make my position clear by an example. There is the ocean; it is all one compact mass of water. Yet many rivers with different tastes and clours of water as determined by the soils on which they flow, fall into it tainting it near their months with their features.

I shall now go back to the make-up of ourselves. From Solid to Aether everything serves the physical side of us. Mind is necessary for knowledge, while the Soul is necessary for giving us Vitality—Vitality, both material and non-material, i.e., Vitality of the body and Vitality of Intelligence. Of course, the Cosmic Intelligence is the basis of all Existence, and it is the potential means out of which arise all other means that give us Vitality, Knowledge and Physical Body.

OUR CONSTITUTION.

To repeat what I said, the means of the Physical Body is Aether; the means of Knowledge is Mind and the means of Vitality is Soul. All these arise one after another in successional gradations of increasing grossness and perceptibility from the original, fundamental Cosmic Intelligence, that is, Vitality. Knowledge and Physicalness combined and potential.

One more thing I must point out; and that is that, though ultimately Vitality and Knowledge are one, in this Universe of Perception, they appear and operate different, i.e., Soul and Mind appear and act as different entities. For instance when we are in deep sleep or under the influence of Anaesthetics, when our Minds are dull and we do not know anything, yet we are alive, i.e., we retain our Vitality which keeps us up.

So far, I have attempted to give you what I consider to be the make-up or the constitution of ourselves. Now, I shall proceed to consider as to how and wh Death takes place.

WHAT IS DEATH.

What is Death in the first place? Death is the cessation of the activity of Vitality. I do not say that Death is the Cessation of Vitality, meaning annihilation of Vitality. Does Electricity come to nought simply because lights in our houses go out? Where lights go out, Electricity in that particular portion of material arrangement or particular mechincal contrivance does not flow, i.e., ceases to operate there. Similarly, the Vitality in us ceases to operate and we die; and already I have shown you that this Vitality, whether applying to the Body or the Mind is called the Soul. When that ceases to operate, i.e., when the Soul does no longer work, both the Body and the Mind dwindle. We become corpses and our Knowlege or Consciousness becomes quite, i.e., disappears as is commonly believed.

If then the cessation of the activity of Vitality is called Death, why does it occur?

So far as we know, Energy may remain by itself; but it is perceived only when it acts in and through Matter. Though ultimately all Existence is one, yet to produce this Universe of which we are aware, it is essential that its vital or its active quality should act on its gross quality which in its finest form is known as Aether. To put it in the language of Physical Sciences, "Energy must act on Aether"; and to express the same in the language of Theology, "Soul must act on Body". Only when Energy and Aether as Scientists call it, or Soul and Body as Theologians express it, co-operate, we have this material Universe. Otherwise, no. There is thus an inter-dependence between the two and anything that may happen to mar that inter-dependence leads to the cessation of the activity of Vitality and the break-up of the Body. If the Vitality is to be mainttined at par, the Body must retain its constitution undiminished. Anything adverse to the latter leads to the cessation of the former to that extent. To that xetent, to use the popular language, our health or life suffers.

In order to keep the body in tact, the process of oxidization by unstinted supply of fresh matter, through proper quality and quantity of food by means of the circulating blood, should be kept undiminished. If this is stinted, no wonder, particular parts of the body, or the whole body, collapses; and Vitality or the Soul ceases to operate, which according to popular belief, ceases to be in that body. There is yet another cause also so far as I know. There may be an unstinted supply of foodmaterials of the required quality and quantity; and there may also be a vigorous flow thoughout the body of full blood. Yet, certain parts of the body, say certain glands, may not be able to absorb and assimilate the food from the blood. This is brought about by environmental causes. Disease germs, for instance, may get in, and choke certain portions. Similar is the case with inorganic foreign matter. Or, the Lungs which, through respiration, give the motive power to oxidization first, may fail or fail. Enough oxygen is not imported into the body in that case, an to that extent, cellular metabolism either in the whole body or in certain portions may become weak or fail altogether; and, cellular metabolism depends upon the quantity and quality of the process of oridization. Or any unexpected accident may jam a portion of the body and make it weak, partially or wholly. Even a sudden shock or chill may congeal blood and impede the circulation of blood. In all these cases, environmental circumstances bring about a series of causes that may disable portions or the whole of our bodies and they may not thenceforward take advantage of the food supplied.

Thus, whatever the cause, whether it is due to deficiency in the food-supply through the blood, or whether it is the result of the failure of portions of the body to avail themselves of the food so supplied dne to environmental activities, one thing is certain, viz., the materials of the body fall in their efficiency and consequently the vitality whether of the body or of the mind which in common I termed Soul, lessens its activity and even ceases to act.

DOCTRINE OF PREDESTINATION.

In this connection I have to say that I do not believe in Fatalism. Circumstances and operations of our environments against us or for us are sometimes said to be predestined. There is a Sanskrit Shloka which runs as follows:—

The sun may rise from the West, the mountain may move from place to place, the fire may become cold, the lotus may grow on a stoneslab on the mountain top, but the lines drawn by Bhavini, the Goddess of Fate, as destinies of persons, are unalterable.

This Goddess Bhavini is said to write on our heads on the 6th day after our birth that such and such things must occur to us. If this be so, that is indeed a cruel, partial and whimsical divinity, and the sooner we give it up the better. Again if Fatalism is a fact, why does a parent advise his young ones to go here and not to go there, to do this and not to do that? Does this not mean that man potentially and by his nature is free—a free thinker and a free actor, If still he has a belief in preordination, I think he is forced to it through sheer helplessness as against tremendous odds.

Now going back to our question, I pointed out the several causes which may bring about the lessening in, or the total cessation of, the activity of Vitality which technically is the Soul.

If, for instance, any portion of my body gets paralysed, then vitality there does not act, that is Soul there does not act. The other parts go on; because Vitality there is still in operation and because those portions have not yet become adversely affected by their environments.

When what is called Death takes place, either the whole body, including every organ, muscle, tissue, gland, nerve, and cell, may be at once affected or gradually affected. In the former case, as for example, when a man is blown to atoms by a heavy explosion, death is instantantous; and in the latter, piecemeal as the medical men say. Even if, as they say, forty hours after death has been certified, certain cells in the brain are still found living, and they are extracted and grown in laboratories, it is because that even forty hours' after death, they hemain unaffected by adverse envronments because of the food they had already absorbed, or probably because of the presence of a small supply of unabsorbed food in that particular portion which they are yet slowly absorbing. Thus, what I want to say in this paper is:—

(I.) Death is not necessarily and always piecemeal a Science says;

(II.) Because, so far as it has been verified, death is discovered to be piecemeal, it does not necessarily follow as Scientists say, that there is no Soul.

Soul, as I have defined, is Vitality—whether Vitality of the Body or the Mind. It is a part and parcel, nay a particular emanation or evolution of the all-potential Cosmic Intelligence. Only, it ceases to operate because of the weakness or the disintegration of the material body in which and through which it operates.

Then, if there is a Soul, does it leave the body when Death occurs? I think so. In the tropical religious, near the Equator, a particular section of the all-comprehensive Air gets affected by the sun. It rises up from the surface and runs away from there, though that particular portion of Space gets immediately filled up by the surrounding all-comprehensive Air. What I want to point out here is that though Air is common, yet that portion of Air that is circumscribed by the surrounding condition of its being is amenable to affectation and thus gets particularized, as it were, and is consequently treated by us as a separate individual something.

So, the Cosmic Intelligence that is the ultimate, potential basis of all Existence is all-pervading and ever so. Yet, by cir-

(Continued on page 9.)

"A GREETING FROM THE EAST"

—:o:—

India's Ambassador Honoured in America

(The following graphic and poetic account of her experiences during her American visit sent by Shrimati Sarojini Devi, to Mahatma Gandhi which will be read with interest.)

"I have been three weeks in this wonderful New World where every hour has been an event; but this is the first time that I am sending you a real letter.

"I am writing to-night from the charming old town of Cincinnati which is called the Gateway of the South, where long ago dived a very noble woman who dedicated her genius to the deliverance of the Negroes from their pitiful bondage. I have just returned from interpreting to a large audience (whose parents and grandparents knew Harriet Beecher Stowe in the days when she was writing the poignant tale of "Uncle Tom's Cabin") the message of the 'Mystic Spinner.' . . . . There were women, deeply responsive, there were earnest and thoughtful men engaged in varied avocations of education, law, business, medicine, literature, the Church and statecraft. . . . When the meeting ended they came up to me in the usual American fashion to which I have now found myself accustomed and said each in his or her own way and vocabulary, 'You spoke as one inspired and brought us a message that must inspire our lives always.' Mine was, like Harriet Beecher Stowe's, also a message of deliverance from bondage. Another version for another land. . . . The gospel of the Mystic Spinner as interpreted by a Wandering Singer was, from first to last, from the initial to the ultimate word, the evangel of self-deliverance from "every" kind of personal and national, economic, social, intellectual, political and spiritual bondage. Could it be anything less—and yet find in me an interpreter, do you think?

DREAM OF YOUTH.

"These three weeks in the New World have been a period of veritable delight and revelation. This young country and this young nation have made a profound and intimate appeal to my heart, my imagination, my vision, understanding and faith . . . and through all the incredible tumult and turmoil of daily existence, I find the spirit of a valiant and vital Seeking, seeking, seeking for some truth, some realisation, finer and higher than the Old World has yet conceived or expressed. . . . And though to-day stone and steel and gold be their only symbols, they express the challenge and dream of youth in all its unspent and invincible courage, ambition, power and insolent pride. . . . It is the birthright and the destiny of youth to send up just such a challenge to the old. It is to me so moving and so inspiring and I watch with a prescient tenderness and trust. . . . through what anguish and sacrifice and renunciation must this new young world find fulfilment of its Vision of Beauty, Truth and Victory. . . . You will say (no, you will not say anything so foolish but others may and will) that after all I am a poet, rhapsodizing in my usual way. . . . But I have never rejoiced so greatly before that I am a poet and that the lily wand I carry in my hands opens all doors and all hearts to my knocking. . . . Gates of brass shall not withstand one touch of that Magic Wand. . . . .

PLIGHT OF NEGROES.

"I confess I never expected such a welcome and such warm-hearted and immediate response from all sections of the people. . . . public and private appreciation, friendliness and enthusiasm. . . . I am so particularly grateful that all the groups of men and women I specially wish to reach in a more personal association than is possible in public meetings do not wait for me to approach them, but do me the delightful honour of seeking me out themselves. So that in this brief time I have been privileged to establish the most cordial relations with those whose minds and personalities mould and influence public opinion in America—scholars, writers, politicians, preachers and men of affairs and splendid women who use their wealth, rank and talent in the service of fine national and international causes for the progress of humanity. Jane Addams of course is the chief among them. . . . . Her famous Hull House set in the midst of the slums of Chicago is as much a centre of contemporary American history as the President's White House at Washington. Do not imagine that my personal 'contacts,' as they are called, are confined to any one section of the American people. I have reached the Lowest, and I hope their hearts, of the as yet disinherited children of America, the coloured population. . . . the descendants of those whom Abraham Lincoln died to set free. . . . It breaks my heart to see the helpless, hopeless, silent and patient, bitterness and mental suffering of the educated Negroes. . . . They are so cultured, so gifted, some of them so beautiful, all of them so infused with earnest and sensitive appreciation of all that is authentic in modern ideals of life. . . and yet, and yet. . . there is a bar sinister upon their brow. . . . They are the socially and spiritually outcast children of America. . . . Last night in Chicago I went to see a play called Pugy . . . . It was not so much a play as a transcript from life, written and acted by Negroes. . . . It is so simple, so true, so "heart-breaking." There is nothing quite like it in the whole range of modern literature. It is all the tears and all the child laughter of the race and I think it will educate the American white races to a broader consciousness of equity and humanity more powerfully than even "Uncle Tom's Cabin" did during the Days of Slavery.

WHERE IS INDIAN FLAG?

"Among so many and such divers types of meetings I hardly know which to choose for you as the most interesting. But there are three out of last week's programme that had an especial significance. One was the wonderful banquet at the International House in New York given by the Indian community and attended by about 400 representative Americans. One was an immense gathering in the Town Hall of New York when I spoke on 'Will India be Free?' (The title was chosen by the Association for Political Education) and the same evening there was a vast assembly at the World Alliance for Peace banquet at which about 70 nationalities took part and the walls of the banquet hall were decorated with the flags of all the free nations. . . . I was there as a private last-minute guest of Dr. and Mrs. Hume, but I was not permitted very long to remain a private guest. I was taken up to the high table on the dais to sit amongst all the dignitaries of Church and State and Foreign legations. . . . and of course I was called upon to speak. . . . . 'A greeting from the East' the Chairman called it. . . . . I spoke . . . briefly—but what was in my mind. . . to a somewhat startled but enthusiastic audience. . . . . Where, I asked, among all the flags of large and little, old and new, Western and Eastern nations on the wall was the flag of India? . . . And what was the significance and where was the reality of all talk about world peace when one fifth of the human race was still in political subjection? . . . . Enslaved India, I said, would continue to be a danger to world peace and make all talk of disarmament a mockery, Until they could hang India's banner dyed in the red of her hope, the green of her courage and the white of her faith among other world symbols of liberty there could and would be no real peace in the world. . . . . .

"I understand that several speakers next day at the final session of the Peace Week Conference took my speech as the text of their own speeches and said that I had raised a most acute and vital issue that they could not afford to ignore.

"My programme is very crowded. Tomorrow I go to Detroit, then back to New York, where among other engagements I am asked to speak on the Great America's National Thanksgiving Service by the Joint Churches and Synagogues at Carnegie Hall. The Chief Rabbi and Dr. John Haynes Holmes were both very eager for me to participate in this truly and peculiarly American Annual Feast which corresponds to our Harvest Festival.

"After I go 'On the road' as they say again including Canada, where I shall be by the time this unconscionably long letter reaches you.

A GREAT MESSAGE.

"You will forgive its length because you have brought it upon yourself by wanting 'long love letters' as you call my illegible scrawls, and I know you will rejoice in America's marvellous kindness to me. . . . It is undoubtedly the beauty and magnificence of the Message that India sends to the New World; but—I believe—without being guilty of an undue lack of modesty, that a little of that kindness is evoked by the Messenger who brings such splendid a greeting across the seas!

"And through me the New World sends back a greeting—of love for the Mystic Spinner and admiration for the Land whose people are set out on the way of self-deliverance from their seventold bondage.

"Good night. . . . . While I have been writing page upon page to you this little old lovely town has wrapped itself in slumber. I seem to be the only keeper of vigils amidst a world of sleep. . . . It is midnight here but already the dawn is breaking over the Sabarmati and its waters are the mirror of the morning rose and gold.

"I wish I were watching that morning rose and gold. But do not let my whisper of homesickness become a loud clamour. Homesickness is unworthy, is it not, of an ambassador who bears a 'Great Message'"

—"Young India."

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